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 VOL. VII NO. 306 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1982 DHUL HILJA 13, 1402 A.H. TWELVE PAGES

TODAY IN arab news
Firmer U.S. stand urged
 In an address to the U.N. General Assembly, Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali "urges the United States to take a "firmer stand" in the Middle East and to "promptly restrain Israel." — Page 3
Liverpool, Spurs up
 Two English clubs advanced to the second round of the European Soccer Championship. Liverpool chalked up a 1-0 return leg win over Dundalk of Ireland for a 5-1 aggregate in the Champions Cup, while Tottenham Hotspurs beat another Irish club, Coleraine, 4-0, for a 7-0 aggregate in the Cup Winners' Cup. — Page 5
Space exploration
 Spurred by the launching of Sputnik 1 by the Soviets on Oct. 4, 1957, the U.S. embarked on an ambitious program of space exploration that has taken man to the moon, explored the solar system and beyond, and now it is dreaming up a space station. — Page 7
U.S.-Egypt treaty
 The United States and Egypt have signed a treaty to foster industrial cooperation. — Page 10
Shultz Gromyko meet
 U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko held "serious talks" at the United Nations but did not reach agreement on resolving the main problems between the two nations. — Page 12

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Gen. Ershad hails Arab peace plan

By Soresh Shah
 Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Sept. 29 — The Arab Peace Plan is a very significant step toward the dawn of a new era of Muslim unity and solidarity according to Bangladesh Chief Martial Law Administrator and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Hussain Muhammad Ershad.
 In an interview with Arab News here Wednesday Ershad said that for the first time 20 Arab League countries have signed an agreement, "a thing which never happened before." He congratulated King Fahd on playing a very vital role in bringing these countries together. The significance of the plan was agreement on the Palestine state

with Jerusalem as its capital, withdrawal of troops from all occupied territories and the right of all Middle East countries to live in peace.

He criticized the Beirut massacre as cold-blooded murder, the like of which had never happened in modern history.

Lt. Gen. Ershad arrived here last week to perform Hajj. He said he got more details about the horrifying events in Beirut after talks with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat. He said the victims of this human tragedy have crossed 6,000 and has now touched 7,000-8,000. The Christian militia, in collaboration with the Israelis, are responsible for it. The way the peace forces left in a hurry

(Continued on page 2)

Israel hails statement

Reagan claims innocence on killings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday that the United States does not share responsibility for the massacre of the Palestinians in West Beirut refugee camps by Israelis and their allies, though his special envoy Philip Habib had given a written assurance about the safety of the civilians after the evacuation of the Palestinians.

Reagan said that the multi-national force was to stay up to Sept. 22, but left soon after the evacuation of Palestinians was completed. "This does not mean the United States shares responsibility for the massacre of Palestinian refugees that followed," he said. "I don't think that specifically there could be assigned a responsibility on our part for withdrawing our troops." Reagan told a White House news conference. He did not make clear whether the United States had pressured the Italian and French units also to leave Lebanon immediately along with the U.S. Marines.

The press conference showed the U.S. administration's deep commitment to Israel and scant respect for world condemnation of the massacre of Palestinians.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli officials said Wednesday the friendly tone adopted by Reagan on Israel was "a positive step" in restoring close ties between the two countries. Foreign ministry officials, in a prepared statement, called Reagan's remarks "a tension-reducing statement," which showed that the basic friendly relationship still stood.

Reagan said the peacekeeping force, including 800 U.S. Marines, had gone into Lebanon last month only to oversee the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters and, when that was completed on Sept. 1, it was pulled out. "Who could have foreseen the assassination

of the Lebanese president-elect" and the other events that followed, Reagan said. Reagan announced the Marines will land in Lebanon Wednesday morning.

Asked whether this new involvement could lead to a long-term U.S. entanglement similar to that which occurred in Vietnam, the president replied: "No, I don't see anything of that kind taking place at all."

Reagan avoided answering a question on whether he would order the Marines to leave if fighting broke out again in Lebanon, calling

Kingdom denies Libyan report

JEDDAH, Sept. 29 (SPA) — A royal court spokesman Wednesday denied as "baseless and fabricated" a Radio Libya report which alleged that King Fahd had met with Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon.

The spokesman clarified that the King had not met with the Israeli defense minister or any other Israeli official. He said the Kingdom's policy was declared and well-known and regretted the "dissemination of such false report at this critical phase for the Arab nation and at a time when it required truth, honesty and objectivity."

"Although these fabricated reports could deceive nobody, yet it is our duty to clear the matter," he added.

PLO chief vows revenge

DAMASCUS, Sept. 29 (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, tears streaming down his face, vowed Wednesday to avenge Palestinian civilians massacred in Beirut earlier this month.

Arafat was speaking at the funeral in Damascus of one of his top military aides, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chief of staff, Brig. Saad Sayel.

He had cut short a visit to Saudi Arabia to head the funeral procession. Brig. Sayel was gunned down in an ambush in eastern Lebanon on Monday night.

It is the first major Palestinian gathering since PLO fighters were evacuated from Israeli-besieged West Beirut six weeks ago. Their exit was followed by the massacre of hundreds of Palestinians in Beirut's Sabra and Shatila camps.

Brezhnev admits corruption

MOSCOW, Sept. 29 (R) — President Leonid Brezhnev has personally reproached Communist leaders in the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan over the high level of crime and corruption there, it has been revealed.

During a weekend visit, he told top party officials that violations of the law and of "socialist morality" were common both in industry and government administration, the government newspaper *Izvestia* reported. "You have a direct duty to do more in every way to fight these evil and dangerous phenomena," Brezhnev said. "You can in no

General secretary of FDP quits

BONN, Sept. 29 (R) — The General Secretary of the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP), Guenter Verheugen, resigned Wednesday over his party's decision to form a new center-right West German coalition, an FDP spokesman said.

The resignation highlighted a growing rift in the FDP since the party leadership's decision to quit Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal coalition earlier this month and open talks on forming a new government with



Lt. Gen. Mohammad Ershad

in hypothetical. He said he believed the mission would succeed and foreign forces including Israelis and Syrians would leave Lebanon.

Asked if the peacekeepers would remain until these foreign forces leave, he said: "Yes, because I think that is going to happen rapidly." When the Lebanese government said it had the situation well in hand, he added, "we'll depart."

The president denied published reports that he had told aides Israel had become the "Goliath" in the Middle East rather than the "David," and said he did not personally believe that. He said he had told his aides that Israel should understand that "from the very beginning, all of us, (including Israeli), had thought of it as a tiny country fighting for its life." But he said Israel's military power had become such "that there are Arab states that now voice a fear that they (the Israelis) are expansionists."

Reagan also denied "that we are trying deliberately to undermine or overthrow" the Israeli government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin. "We expect to be doing business with the government of Israel and with Begin if that's the decision of the Israeli people," he said.

Reagan said he had held up a U.S. proposal to sell Israel 75 F-16 jet fighters, in addition to 75 it already has, "because in the climate of things that were going on we didn't think it was the time to do it."

Brig. Sayel, better known as Abul Walid, was one of the last PLO men to quit Beirut. Fateh, the biggest commando group in the PLO, blamed "Zionists and their criminal agents."

Hundreds of women and children crowded balconies overlooking the Yarmouk camp, waving black flags and banners reading: "We will avenge our martyrs and liberate our land."

Brig. Sayel was given a statesman's funeral. His coffin was drawn along on a gun carriage from the outskirts of the camp while mourners walked behind. Arafat told the crowd of mourners: "Let the criminal killers, foremost among them the United States, (Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and) Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon know that Lebanon and Beirut will remain Arab."

way be content with what you have done so far."

Criticism of regional party chiefs is rarely published in the press, and the report appeared to reflect irritation in the Kremlin with Azerbaijan's crime record. Reports in the Soviet press indicate that corruption and black marketeering in Azerbaijan, in the far southwest of the Soviet Union bordering the Caspian Sea, is an increasingly serious problem. Last year, four men were executed on corruption charges and a trade union chief was sent to jail.

conservative opposition parties.

Verheugen said in a letter of resignation he could not stay in office after the party's decision Tuesday to back a parliamentary vote Friday to oust Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and elect Christian Democratic (CDU) leader Helmut Kohl in his place. A leading FDP left-winger, Verheugen had earlier said he would not stand again for office though he had indicated he would stay until a special FDP meeting Oct. 16 called by the party rank-and-file to debate the coalition switch.

Case against Bloomingdale fails

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29 (R) — A Los Angeles judge has rejected a \$10 million claim by former actress Vicki Morgan against the late multimillionaire Alfred Bloomingdale, a close friend of President Reagan.

Superior Court Judge Christian Markey dismissed the suit against Bloomingdale and his widow saying the relationship between the multimillionaire and Miss Morgan was no more than that of a wealthy married para-

mour and a well-paid mistress. "Their relationship was adulterous, immoral and bordered on the illegal at inception," he declared in a written ruling.

Miss Morgan, 29 had sued Bloomingdale, an heir to Bloomingdale's department store fortune and a founder of the Diners' Club credit card organization, for \$5 million, claiming he had promised to support her for life and they had a 13-year relationship.

MEA to resume services today

BEIRUT, Sept. 29 (Agencies) — As U.S. Marines poured ashore Wednesday and the Israeli invaders quit Beirut International Airport Lebanon's Middle East Airlines announced that flights between Paris and Beirut would be resumed from Thursday.

The airline said a Boeing 707 would make the first trip between the two capitals since the Israeli invasion June 6. Several other flights to Beirut will be resumed over the weekend and the airline said it expects to be back to its regular schedule by Monday. The announcement was made as an international force took over the airport.

American Ambassador to Lebanon Robert Dillon, on hand to greet the U.S. troops, said their primary mission would be to help the Lebanese government regain authority over the nation, beginning with its capital.

"I'm very glad to see them," said Dillon. "We don't know (how long they will be in Lebanon). We've not set a time limit. They'll be here long enough to do the job — to assist the government of Lebanon in establishing control over Beirut and the surrounding area."

The first 200 Marines of the eventual 1,800-strong U.S. force then made their way south to the airport, which Israeli troops had begun evacuating earlier Wednesday following an agreement reportedly reached after hard negotiating between U.S. envoy Morris Draper and Israeli authorities.

Begin wants panel named

TEL AVIV, Sept. 29 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin Wednesday formally asked Supreme Court President Yitzhak Kahan to appoint a commission to investigate Israel's conduct in the massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

Begin sent Kahan a letter by a messenger asking that he start the commission, which will have powers to subpoena witnesses in the mass slaughter that has churned up a storm of moral outrage and political turmoil in Israel.

The prime minister asked Kahan to name a chairman and two other members for the inquiry commission, one of Begin's aides said.

The commission, once its members are appointed by Kahan, works with a time limit. Its findings are not binding on the government but its recommendations will carry powerful weight in public opinion. One of the members, by law, must be a supreme court judge, and it was widely expected that Kahan himself would chair the inquiry.

Begin's cabinet, pressured by an intense swelling of public disapproval of the earlier refusal to set up a full-scale judicial inquiry, authorized the commission on Tuesday, and cabinet sources said Begin hoped the decision would nip off the wave of public criticism.

Another 400 Marines were helicoptered from the carrier *USS Gass* directly to the airport just minutes after the last three Israeli M-113 troop transports drove off. However, some Israeli troops were still observed near airport fire service buildings.

American troops will deploy in the airport area and the southern suburbs of Beirut, while French and Italian forces are assigned to the southern and south-eastern periphery of the capital.

First down the ramp was the towering figure of the Marines' commander, Col. James Mead, who was greeted by Dillon and senior Lebanese Army officers.

King back in Jeddah

JEDDAH, Sept. 28 (SPA) — King Fahd arrived here Wednesday coming from Mina by road after inspecting pilgrims in the Holy places.

On his return, the King was accompanied by Crown Prince Abdullah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, and Prince Sultan, the second deputy premier and minister of defense and aviation.

In Mina, the King Tuesday night praised both civilian and military officials for the efforts they had exerted to provide the necessary facilities to pilgrims. Addressing the officials, the monarch noted the sound planning and implementation of measures taken had resulted in complete success. He added however that the Kingdom aspired to make ever greater achievements and would continue to develop the pilgrimage sites.


The King also noted that the country was making big strides in the various domains, including the military field.

He singled out the development of the agricultural sector and expressed hope that the Kingdom would achieve self-sufficiency in a few years time.

Fahd receives Philip Habib

JEDDAH, Sept. 29 (SPA) — King Fahd received U.S. special envoy Philip Habib at the royal court here Wednesday. The royal audience was attended by Crown Prince Abdullah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard and Prince Saud Al-Faisal, the foreign minister.

King Fahd has sent a cable of thanks to U.S. President Ronald Reagan in reply to the American president's greetings on the occasion of Eid-Al-Adha. In his cable, Fahd wished the American people continued progress and prosperity. King Fahd said "the close existing relations between the two countries, which are based on bilateral cooperation, will help in realizing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East region."

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Pilgrims stoning Devil, return today to Kaaba

MINA, Sept. 29 (SPA) — More than two million pilgrims Wednesday stoned the Devil symbolically for the second consecutive day, while heading for the final Tawaf (turning seven times around the holy Kaaba) in Makkah to wind up their pilgrimage rituals. Some, however, will spend the night in Mina to continue to stone the Devil for the third day in a row.

While the pilgrims were concluding their rites, Wednesday, Health Ministry reports submitted to the King indicated that the pilgrims' condition was extremely reassuring, owing to the fact that, God willing, no epidemic or contagious disease was detected so far. Likewise, the security situation was praiseworthy with officers and men discharging their duty day and night to the best of their ability and no significant incident marred the Hajj atmosphere.

The hundreds of constables and other traffic agents mobilized by the General Traffic Department, supported by patrol cars and assisted by boy scouts also ensured the success of this year's traffic plan in Makkah and elsewhere, especially in the holy places where the decent from Mina to Makkah was a model one. The climate was relatively moderate for the past two days with temperatures staying at around 41 degrees Centigrade at the noon hour and going below 26 degrees at night.

Despite the huge number of pilgrims in a limited area, supply goods were always available throughout the Hajj period. Inspectors and agents of the Commerce Ministry have

been very active in supervising the suppliers and sales. More than 200 bakeries in the holy places produced an average 2.5 million loaves of bread daily. The pilgrims also drank 14 million gallons of potable water on the day of Mount Arafat from the 17.5 million gallons made available to them in the area by the Western Province Water and Sewage Department. They also consumed seven million gallons at Muzdalefa from a ten million gallon reserve. In Mina, they drank 25 million gallons from a total of 42 million to bring total consumption during the Arafat day and Tashriq days to 46 million gallons.

Commerce Undersecretary for Supply Tewfik Ibrahim said that reports were submitted daily to King Fahd by the Minister Dr. Soliman A. Solaim on the good situation in Makkah and the holy places. He added that the King had given his directives that the necessary foodstuffs should be made available to the pilgrims. He also said that the ministry's plan for the Hajj this year was successfully implemented as a result of coordination with the other departments concerned with pilgrimage. Foodstuffs were available in all pilgrimage areas at moderate prices.

Health Minister Dr. Hussein Jazairi said that in spite of the good health situation prevailing in the area this year, more people were checked up at hospitals, dispensaries and health centers as a result of better hygienic awareness among the pilgrims. All cases were well cared for. All the cases admitted to hospitals were bronchitis or laryngitis and sunstrokes, more than last year in Mina.

Penalties set to discourage overstaying

MINA, Sept. 29 (SPA) — International airline companies having brought in pilgrims to Saudi Arabia this year and okayed their return date will be fined SR100,000 as a penalty in case the pilgrim, doesn't return to his country on the scheduled date, the Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments announced Wednesday. In addition, the company will pay another SR30 fine for every day during which its passenger stays behind.

In the event the airline company does not present a passenger list clearly indicating their names and passport numbers, it will be fined SR50,000. No pilgrim plane will be allowed to stay for more than two hours when it arrives and three hours on its return, lest a SR10,000 fine be imposed for every hour of delay, except for mechanical, administrative or atmospheric reasons.

Pilgrims who came by road will have to strictly abide by the Kingdom's regulations not to overstay, because if they are not on the bus or vehicle that brought them in, the bus will not be allowed to leave Makkah, except if the pilgrim has stayed for a legitimate reason that is proved to the authorities.

Pilgrim dispatch centers on the highways manned by officials of the Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments will not let pilgrims traveling by air leave Makkah, except 36 hours before their estimated departure time, and 11 days in case they are to visit Madinah. They will be driven directly to King Abdul Aziz Airport. Mutaweffs were charged this year of handling return flight reservations for pilgrims who came without booking their seat for the flight back home.

For sea pilgrims, the permissible time for their departure from Makkah is 48 hours before their ship is to sail from Jeddah if its capacity is below 1,500 Hajjis, and 72 hours for bigger ships. They would leave Makkah 12 days before their departure back home in case they are to visit Madinah, if the vessel is small and 13 days if it is bigger.

Security plans were successful

MINA, Sept. 29 (SPA) — Minister of Interior Prince Naif ibn Abdulaziz announced here Wednesday that all plans pertaining to the pilgrims' security were successful and fruitful. He said the pilgrims' security arrangements were good and satisfactory and everything went smoothly.

All pilgrims responded positively to our calls to refrain from anything beyond pilgrimage, he said. There were some cases of law breaking by some Iranian pilgrims and the Ministry of Interior dealt with them, he added.

Commenting on a report by state-run Tehran radio that Iranian pilgrims were mistreated, Prince Naif said "we have become accustomed to bearing such unrealistic news."

He asserted that not a single Iranian pilgrim would receive bad treatment, but added "if anyone tries to insult this country we will stop him."

Prince Naif said he hoped that nothing bad will happen during the rest of the pilgrims' stay in Saudi Arabia.

After 255 successful operations Saudi Heart Center plans enlarged facilities

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Sept. 29 — A majority of the heart cases referred to the Saudi Heart Center have been in the advanced or neglected condition but the center has had a 95 percent success rate with open heart surgery. It has registered a 100 percent success rate in closed heart surgery. Due to this high success rate the center is now planning to take the next step in advancing its facilities and in offering training programs in closed and open heart surgeries.

Dr. Hassan Raffa, chief of the Heart Surgery Department of the Saudi Heart Center said that 255 heart surgeries have been successfully performed at the hospital since it opened 14 months ago. There were 203 open heart surgeries and 37 closed heart surgeries and 15 heart surgeries for the implantation of permanent pacemakers for elderly patients. Open heart surgery was performed on 98 children between the age of one and 15 years with congenital simple or complicated heart defects.

Heart valves replaced
Defective heart valves were replaced or repaired in 105 open heart surgeries. In all these cases, replacement of a single, double or triple heart valve involved the use of valves taken from the pericardial tissue of oxen. The Saudi Heart Center is the only center in the Middle East which uses this type of valve.

Artificial heart used
All open heart surgeries were performed using for the first time in the Middle East an artificial heart working with pulsatile flow and an artificial lung working on the principle of the lung alveoli 'Membrane Sci-Med Oxygenator'. During the open heart surgery, the heart was stopped completely and cooled to 25 degrees centigrade. The Saudi Heart Center performs two



COMPLICATED SURGERY: This five-year-old girl underwent open heart surgery for a complicated heart lesion.



Dr. Hassan Raffa

open heart surgeries daily, five times a week. A new laboratory for heart catheterization study was recently installed at a cost of SR7.5 million, making it possible to study up to 25 heart patients per week with monitoring of complete left and right heart studies and angiography of the heart supplying arteries. These machines are completely computerized.

Expansion underway
Due to the high success rate and high use rate at the Saudi Heart Center the hospital will soon complete a new intensive care unit which will have 14 beds equipped with the most up-to-date monitoring devices and artificial respiration devices.

The center will also soon open a new second open heart room which will enable the completion of four open heart surgeries per day and increase the hospital's capacity to 18 to 20 open heart surgeries per week. Two heart lung machines for open heart surgery are currently in use and a third machine has been ordered and will be used for experimental heart surgery.

Heart studies
Two ultra sonography heart investigation devices of single type and two plain type are available and serve for non-invasive heart studies. More of these heart monitoring and stress monitoring devices with two computers for analysis of the heart echoes and heart rhythm tapes have been ordered for SR2 million.

Training program begun
A training program in both closed and open heart surgeries has been started at the Saudi Heart Center for Saudi Arabian doctors holding a degree in surgery or medical cardiology. Three Saudi Arabian technicians are now being trained on the operation of the heart lung machine and perfusion science and on the intra-aortic balloon used for complicated heart surgery and gas analysis.

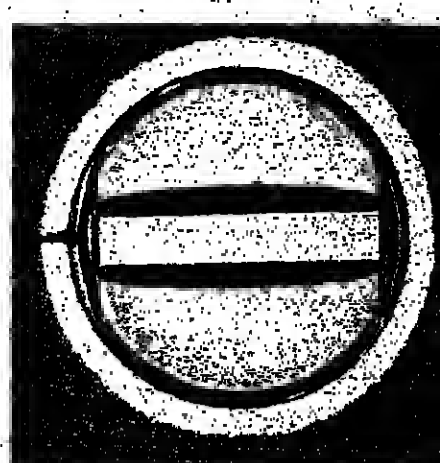
Among the 255 heart surgeries performed during the past 14 months, 60 percent of the operations were on Saudi Ara-

bian patients and 40 percent on non-Saudi Arabian patients living in the Kingdom. Fifty cases were referred here from other Middle East countries including Yemen, Syria, Egypt, Jordan and Kuwait.

There were 26 open heart surgeries to close a hole between both upper heart chambers; 21 open heart surgeries to close a hole between both ventricles; 20 open heart surgeries to totally correct five heart defects in blue children; 25 open heart surgeries to widen the narrowed valves in the main artery in both lungs and additional widening of the right heart chamber; five surgeries to remove severe narrowing in the left ventricle below the aortic valve; two open heart surgeries to totally correct complicated heart defects.



VALVE REPLACEMENT: These two patients from Sudan underwent open heart surgery to replace and repair their heart valves and have since recuperated.



ARTIFICIAL VALVE: This valve was built from the pericardial tissue of an oxen. The Saudi Heart Center is the only hospital in the Middle East which uses this type of valve.

Ershad encourages industrial investment

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, Sept. 29 — The Bangladesh Chief Martial Law Administrator Lt. General Ershad had long discussion with King Fahd to woo Saudi Arabian investment in various industrial sectors in Bangladesh.

Ershad told Arab News that King Fahd had promised Saudi Arabian investment on the basis of a stable atmosphere. He said he has given a new industrial policy under which all the industries have been denationalized except certain vital sectors such as power generation, railway, communication, defense industries, gas and atomic energy.

He said Bangladesh has created an "Investment Cell" to attract foreign investment. This cell comprises Ershad and the industry minister. Any investment proposal will directly go to the industry minister and "he will discuss it with me," said Ershad. This removes all administrative delays and red tape.

Ershad said the joint venture possibilities exist in canning, cold storage, shipping, newsprint, fisheries and other industries.

Fishery resources are abundant and untapped, similarly, plenty of raw material is available for newsprint. It only needs modernization, and Ershad offered to hand over the management to the investors, who can export all production to Saudi Arabia or any other country. He also offered Saudi Arabians the opportunity to take over management of the jute mills, tea gardens and textile mills by investing to put it on a sound footing. He also visualized the possibility of setting up joint ventures in leather industry, tanneries, garment manufacturing, limestone, natural gas, oil exploration and forest products.

He said this year his country was supposed to dig five oil wells, but after two wells, the resources are exhausted. "We are looking for

funds to carry out the work, which can put our economy on a better footing." He said the country is abundant in oil.

His government is encouraging private sector by denationalizing the industries and also gives protection to the local industry but cutting down its imports. The country is building up the infrastructure needed for speedy industrialization and facilities such as communication, road, railway, power are under progress.

Ershad said his government had banned the production of all those medicines in the country which were harmful to public health. Some of the multinational companies were producing medicines already banned in other countries and draining away millions of dollars. "We have already told the industry to produce only the medicines required by the people and they should not be burdened with higher price because of brand names," added.

shows the international conspiracy, he added.

He supported King Fahd's appeal for the rehabilitation of Lebanon and said Israel must pay for the damage and destructions of Lebanon. The cases should be taken to the International Court of Justice as such acts should not go unpunished, he demanded.

He termed the Iran-Iraq war as a tragedy for the Muslim world and said he had discussed it with King Fahd to find an early settlement. In this Holy month, he appealed to both the countries to come to an understanding and stop loss of life and property.

Talking about his visit to India next week, Ershad said "it is a very important one and we want to settle all our outstanding problems in an atmosphere of friendliness and good neighborhood."

"The Farraka water is the major issue for discussion and a settlement has to come very soon." The present agreement expires Nov. 4, so not much time is left," he added. He said "I know water is one of the major problems for India, but it is also a problem for Bangladesh. However, I am quite optimistic about the results of my visit."

Other minor issues like border demarcation can be solved easily. On the disputed island, he said joint surveys are being con-

ducted and data is being collected. Talks will be held after this work is over. "I am quite sure that something tangible will come out of the talks," he added.

His country's relations with Pakistan are normal. We have cultural and trade agreements with that country. The only issue between the two countries relate to near 400,000 Biharis in Bangladesh, who have opted for Pakistan citizenship. However, talks are going on and recently Pakistan has agreed to take 7,000 of them, of which 4,000 are soon leaving and others will leave after some time. He thanked Saudi Arabian government for providing funds and planes for sending these people to Pakistan. He said he has already sent an invitation to Pakistani President to visit Bangladesh.

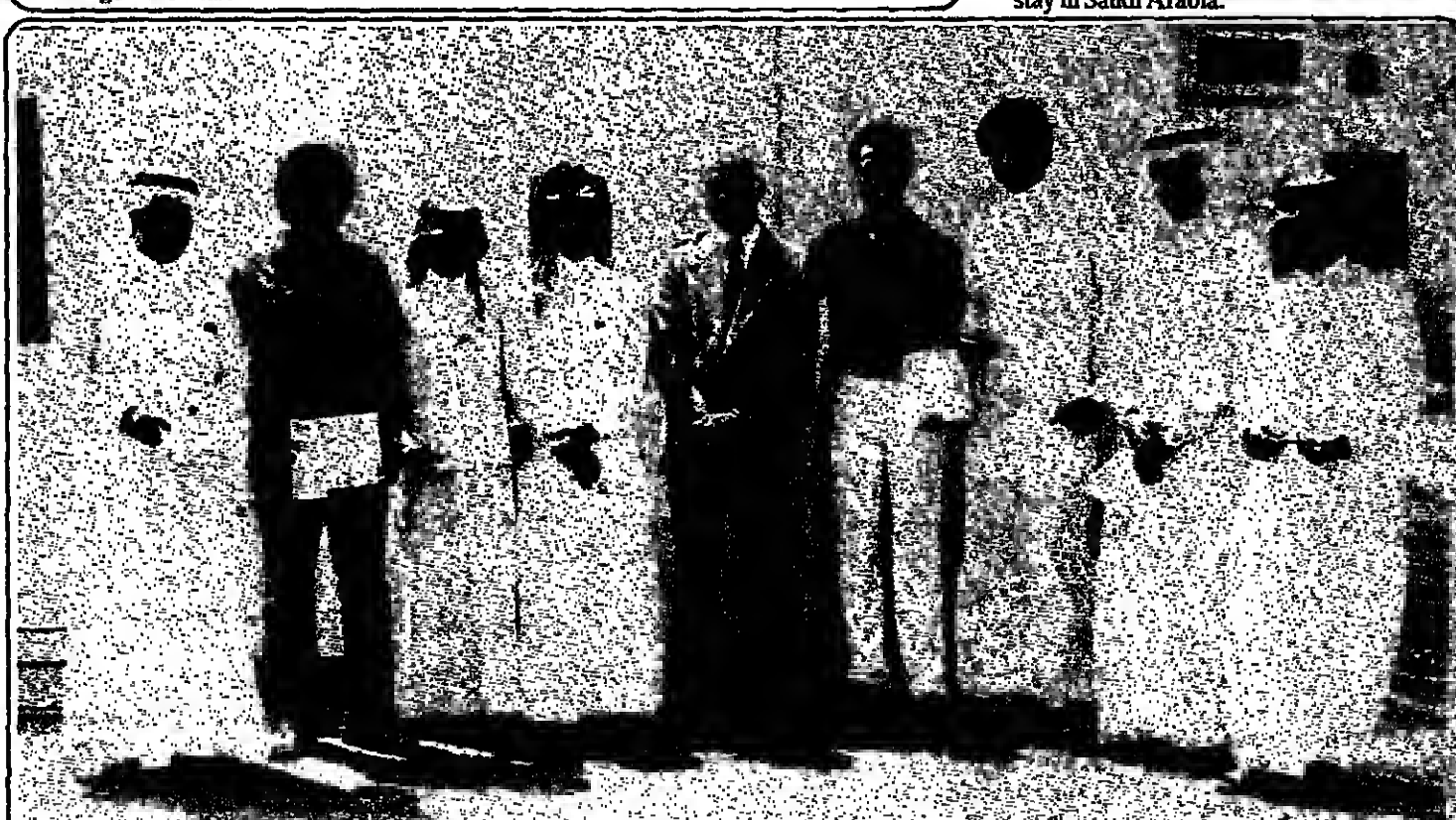
Similarly, the relations with Burma, Nepal and China were very good. He said "we are engaged in the economic revival of the country and we have to do a lot to improve the condition of people."

Bangladesh will hold elections next year at the village level, which will form the basis for democratic process in the country, he said.

present, we are trying to make administrative changes and we want to decentralize the set-up," he added.



INDIAN HOLIDAY: Eid Al-Adha ceremonies were held in New Delhi, India, where the Muslim holiday closed all government offices and the faithful crowded the street opposite Jama Masjid, where India's oldest mosque is located and where bazars lined the street with goods for sale.



CERTIFICATES AWARDED: Ten students from King Abdul Aziz University were awarded certificates on Tuesday for completing a photometric study program sponsored by Arabian Cleaning Enterprise (ACE). The two-month course teaches students to measure road and city areas with the help of aerial photography. The students were assigned to the ACE survey department which is responsible for developing maps of Jeddah. They were handed their certificates by ACE Resident Manager William Reichert, center, and qualified in such areas as urban mapping, computer graphics and air photo analysis.

May your pilgrimage be rewarding and meet every expectation.

To all Hajj Delegations, officials and authorities

We are at your service

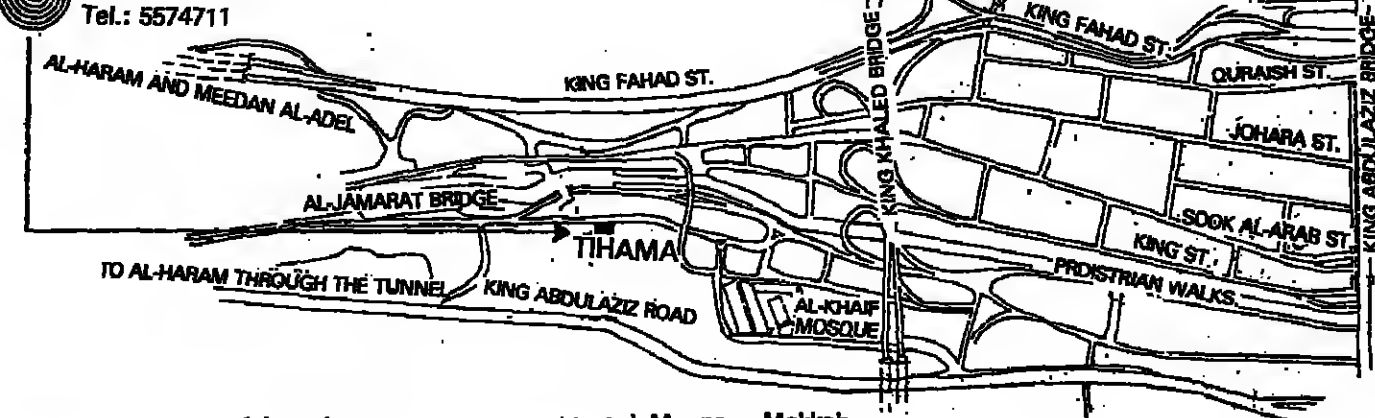
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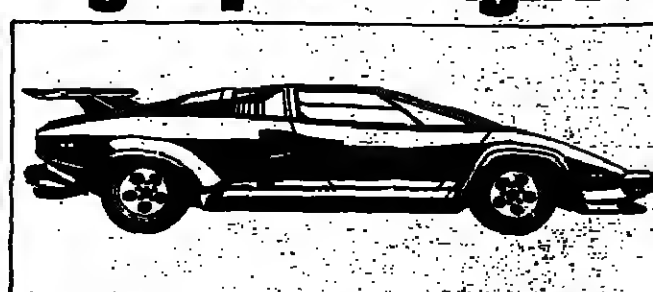
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Egypt urges U.S. to restrain Israel, demands 'firmer stand' in Mideast

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 29 (AP) — Egypt has urged the United States to take a "firmer stand" in the Middle East and to "promptly restrain Israel," Boutros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, in an address to the U.N. General Assembly Tuesday, also called on Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization to dramatically reassess their mutually antagonistic policies.

Despite "tragic events" in Lebanon and elsewhere in the Middle East, Ghali said, hope for a fair settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict "has not yet been extinguished."

Ghali hailed as "foremost" among recent positive developments U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan, announced Sept. 1, for a "broader peace" providing for Palestinian self-government under Jordanian authority. Ghali called it a "major step forward toward a just solution of the Palestinian question and a just and comprehensive settlement."

The Reagan initiative indicated a "commendable attitude," Ghali told the 157-nation assembly on the second day of its general debate. "Its analysts of the situation in the Middle East is sound and that is why the U.S. is urged to take a firmer stand toward the grave developments which were brought about by the Israeli policy in Beirut in particular and Lebanon and the Palestine problem and the entire Middle East in general."

Ghali suggested the initiative be pursued "as early as possible before it is overtaken by events or eroded by any maneuvers such as we witnessed recently." He referred to Israel's invasion of Lebanon, which the Egyptian minister termed a "criminal" act.

Demanding an unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, Ghali urged the United States, "the superpower that is in a position to effectively influence several situa-

tions in the area, and which is providing Israel with the wherewithal of power and the means of life, to promptly restrain Israel as President Eisenhower did in 1957."

Ghali said Israel, Egypt's partner in a 1979 peace treaty, should "reconsider its rejectionist attitude toward the Reagan initiative, to respect the framework of international legality by freezing the building of settlements and by desisting from its annexationist and assimilation policies."

He added: "In all fairness, we also urged the PLO to reassess the present situation in all its aspects, to re-examine our suggestions for simultaneous mutual recognition and reaffirm its adherence to all the U.N. resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine in order to facilitate entering into a dialogue with the United States."

Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam of Syria, a hardline Arab foe of Israel, urged anew that the Zionist state be ousted from the United Nations and isolated internationally. "No country in the world — ancient and modern — has a record as bad as that of Israel," Khaddam contended in a speech to the assembly. "It is a record abounding with racist crimes, aggressions, wars, and crimes against humanity. Israel has thus outweighed all the crimes perpetrated by Nazism and the fascist forces during the first half of this century."

Khaddam assailed what he said was Israeli shelling of "innocent houses ... thus killing countless civilian women, children and elderly folks." Khaddam posed an open question to the United States, asking, "Are the Israelis perpetuating these criminal acts to serve their racist Zionist interests, or on your behalf and in your own interests?"

If Israel was acting unilaterally, the Syrian foreign minister said, the United States "should immediately remove its political and

military cover from Israel, and should pave the way for the international community to impose sanctions against this racist aggressor, to cease all forms and kinds of assistance, including military and economic aid, and to suspend its membership in the international organization."

At another point, Khaddam urged delegates to adopt a resolution abrogating a 1949 decision to admit Israel to the world body. U.N. member states also should cease "all kinds of dealing" with Israel, Khaddam proposed.

Khaddam said Arab states recognized the importance of establishing lasting peace in the region — as they demonstrated by adopting a joint peace stand at their recent summit meeting in Fez, Morocco. "But this should not make them pay a price for their belief in peace (and) justice nor to forsake their rights," he said.

Earlier, Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, referring to the Fez summit, said the Palestinian people and other Arabs have shown their willingness to seek a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem but "the Tel Aviv authorities remain hide-bound in their complete refusal."

He argued that as the "frightening massacre" in West Beirut refugee camps illustrated, the Palestinians have paid "heavily for the recognition of their inalienable rights to recognition and the formation of their own state ... led by the PLO."

PLO representative Hatem Hussein told a reporter that Ghali's proposal for mutual recognition by Israel and the PLO is "not all acceptable."

"We have suffered a lot, shed blood a lot, our cause is legal. So if the United States is serious about settling the conflict we will talk with them but there should be no condition such as recognizing Israel first."



President Ali Khamenei

Iran calls for Islamic conference

NICOSIA, Sept. 29 (AP) — Iranian President Muhammad Ali Khamenei has called for a meeting of leaders of Islamic countries to discuss "important issues confronting Islam and Muslims."

Khamenei also called for an "all-out struggle against the Zionists by using oil, surplus deposits in American banks, propaganda and mobilization of the masses," according to the official Iranian news agency, IRNA.

IRNA said Khamenei was addressing a gathering of Islamic ambassadors and charge d'affaires Tuesday on the occasion of Eid-Al-Adha, Islam's most important religious feast. Khamenei stressed that Islamic countries "should set aside their political differences in order to combine efforts for ensuring their rights, despite the geographical and historic differences."

However, it was not clear whether the call includes Iraq, with which Iran has been at war for the last two years over border disputes. Iran boycotted a summit meeting of the Organization of Islamic Conference in Taif, Saudi Arabia, in February 1981, because Iraqi President Saddam Hussein participated.

Khamenei told the diplomats that "history will never forgive us if we cannot defend our brothers in Afghanistan, Palestine and Lebanon, and permit the Muslims to be the object of aggression by the aggressor powers."

"It is appropriate that we should clarify to Muslim peoples (who is) the main enemy, meaning the defenders of Israel, the great Satan, America, because without the support of this tyrannical superpower the Zionists would never have disregarded the close to one billion Muslims and launched an aggression against an Arab country (Lebanon), which is part of the Islamic nation," Khamenei was quoted as saying.

In a separate sermon at the Tehran University campus, Khamenei said the war against Iran and the massacre of Palestinians in Lebanon, stemmed from the same root — "the domineering policies of oppressive America in the region and cooperation and help of powers alongside America."

By Israeli troops

Military police to probe looting

TEL AVIV, Sept. 29 (AP) — Complaints that Israeli troops looted and vandalized buildings and apartments in West Beirut have been passed to military police for investigation, the military command said Wednesday.

Press reports from Beirut quote a number of Lebanese saying the Israeli occupiers stole household goods, antiques, clothes and money, and that they vandalized some of the places where they stayed by defecating on the floors.

The military command had no specific comment on the complaints other than to say they had been passed on to the military police.

Some officers expressed surprise at the allegations because Israeli troops have been severely warned against looting, and every soldier is supposed to be searched upon leaving Lebanon.

A "code of conduct" order given to troops in Lebanon warns that looting is punishable by up to 10 years imprisonment and urges Israeli soldiers to avoid harming "places which are cultural centers, antiquities, mosques, etc."

Nonetheless, there has been some looting, and the army has prosecuted several soldiers, though full details on the number of cases were not available despite repeated inquiries of the military command.

Begin must resign, Peres says

PARIS, Sept. 29 (R) — Israeli Labor opposition leader Shimon Peres said in a newspaper interview published Wednesday that the Palestinian problem should be settled now on the basis of President Reagan's plan calling for Palestinian self-rule. In the interview with *Le Monde* newspaper, he insisted that Prime Minister Menachem Begin should resign, although the Israeli cabinet has agreed to establish a judicial commission to investigate the Beirut massacre.

"In our view, the government made three political mistakes, and Mr. Begin must go," Peres said. He said the first mistake was to

have permitted the Israeli defense force to go into Beirut; the second was to have allowed the Lebanese Christian militias to enter the Palestinian refugee camps; and the third, to have given belated and contradictory explanations on the massacre.

Peres said he was, on the whole, in favor of President Reagan's peace plan, which calls for Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan. "We believe the best way to solve the Palestinian problem is to solve peacefully and without putting it off until later," he told the newspaper.

Eight Palestinian prisoners shot

TEL AVIV, Sept. 29 (Agencies) — Israeli guards fired Tuesday at demonstrating Palestinian prisoners in a camp in South Lebanon and wounded eight of them, an Israeli Army spokesman said. The army said an investigation had been launched to determine the reason for the demonstration.

All the wounded men were taken to hospitals in Israel for treatment, the spokesman said.

Several thousand Palestinians have been held in the camp, located near the village of Ansar in South Lebanon, set up by the Israelis after their June 6 invasion of that country. The spokesman said "scores of prisoners" had been released in recent weeks.

Gemayel to start talks on new cabinet

BEIRUT, Sept. 29 (Agencies) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel Wednesday accepted the formal resignation of Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan, it was announced here. Wazzan stepped down last Friday, the day after Gemayel was sworn in.

Consultations to form a new government were to begin Thursday. Wazzan is expected to be among candidates to form a new cabinet.

Meanwhile, Egyptian President Hosni

Muharak Tuesday assured Gemayel of Egypt's support until Lebanon firmly destroyed all foreign interference. The government news agency said Muharak also extended his congratulations to Gemayel on his election as president. Gemayel was sworn in Sept. 23.

"The Egyptian people stand firmly by your side in your fight to revive your national unity... destroy conspiracies and stop any attempts of foreign interference and control," the message read.

Mrs. Thatcher stops over in Bahrain

MANAMA, Sept. 29 (AFP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stopped over in Bahrain Wednesday for talks on her way home from visits to Tokyo, Peking and Hong Kong. Mrs. Thatcher met Development and Industry Minister Yussef Shirawi to discuss relations between the two countries and means of further cooperation, the Gulf News Agency reported.

The agency said the meeting touched on Arab issues and the massacre of Palestinian civilians "by Israeli forces" in Beirut. Shirawi also briefed Mrs. Thatcher on resolutions adopted by Arab leaders at their summit in Fez, Morocco this month and discussed trade relations between the six members of the Gulf Cooperation Council and the European Economic Community.

EEC chief set to meet Kaddoumi

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 29 (R) — The European community will have its first formal contact with a senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) on Friday, it was disclosed Tuesday. The community's current president, Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, told reporters that he would meet Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's Political Department, at the United Nations.

"Seeing Mr. Kaddoumi is meant as a signal to the PLO that the 10 (community nations) are ready to respond constructively if the PLO follows a political course," the Danish official said. He recalled that the European community had condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon which he said was disproportionate to the challenge perceived by the Israelis from southern Lebanon.

Noting PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's remarks about accepting U.N. resolutions on the Palestine question, Ellemann-Jensen said the community would like to receive "some very clear signals from the PLO."

These, he said, should be much clearer than those from the recent Fez meeting of Arab leaders, which spoke of security council guarantees of peace among all states of the region, including an independent Palestinian state. A most welcome statement, Ellemann-Jensen said, would be that the PLO recognized Israel's existence and its right to secure boundaries.

He suggested that Arafat give such an assurance to the U.N. if, as has been reported, he comes to address the General Assembly later this year. Ellemann-Jensen said the decision to meet Kaddoumi was taken at a community ministerial meeting in Brussels last week.

Common Market urges Israel to respond to Arab peace plan

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 29 (AP) — The 10 countries in the European Common Market, in the U.N. General Assembly have called for "the parties directly concerned" to negotiate a Middle East settlement. They urged Israel to express the "will to peace" contained in the Sept. 9 declaration of the Arab summit meeting in Fez, Morocco.

Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, speaking for the 10, Tuesday said they saw the Fez statement "as an expression of the unanimous will of the participants, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, to work for the achievement of a just peace in the Middle East encompassing all states in the area, including Israel."

"We call now," he told the 157-nation assembly, "for a similar expression of the will to peace on the part of Israel."

The 10 are Denmark, Britain, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy and Greece.

Ellemann-Jensen's statement was the Common Market's latest such in a series going back to the Venice Declaration of June 13, 1980, when the group was still called the Nine because Greece had not yet joined. The Venice Declaration called for the PLO "to be associated" with negotiations to produce a

Middle East settlement.

The Danish foreign minister, joining in the assembly's policy debate, also said the 10 "welcome the new American initiative contained in President Reagan's speech of the 10th of September, 1982" — which called for the Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to get autonomy with some kind of link to Jordan.

"It offers an important opportunity for peaceful progress on the Palestinian question and a step toward the reconciliation of the parties' conflicting aspirations," Ellemann-Jensen said.

He referred to Israel's declared annexation of Arab East Jerusalem and continuing program of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and said the 10 regarded the first one as invalid and the other as illegal.

"The 10 wish to see the Palestinian people in a position to pursue their demands by political means and negotiation," he declared. "For negotiations to succeed, the 10 believe that the Palestinian people must be able to commit themselves to them and thus to be represented at them. Consequently, the position of the 10 remains that the PLO must be associated with the negotiations."

BRIEFS

LONDON, (R) — Thousands of Muslims living in Britain prayed Tuesday for the Palestinian victims of the Beirut massacre and many marched in protest at the killings. In London, more than 50,000 Muslims held special prayers at a mosque said to be one of the largest outside the Islamic world. In Glasgow, hundreds marched through the city to protest against the massacre.

NEW YORK, (R) — The mayor of Tel Aviv and his wife were mugged on a New York City street by four armed men who escaped with \$6,000 in jewels and \$160 in cash, police said Tuesday. Mayor Shlomo Lahat and his wife Ziva were robbed as they walked to their hotel Sunday night.

NEW DELHI, (AP) — A bomb exploded in the unoccupied foreign language studio of radio Afghanistan in Kabul last week, causing heavy damage but no injuries, a Western diplomatic report said here Tuesday. It was not immediately clear if the explosion was the work of Afghan freedom fighters.

LONDON, (R) — More than 30 Kurdish guerrillas were killed and a large number wounded in gun battles with security forces and Muslim tribesmen near Mahabad in north-west Iran two days ago, Tehran radio reported Wednesday. The radio said large quantities of weapons and ammunition were seized and the village of Khalifeh and the Mayda Pass were cleared of "American counter-revolutionary mercenaries," an official term used to describe Kurdish forces fighting for autonomy.

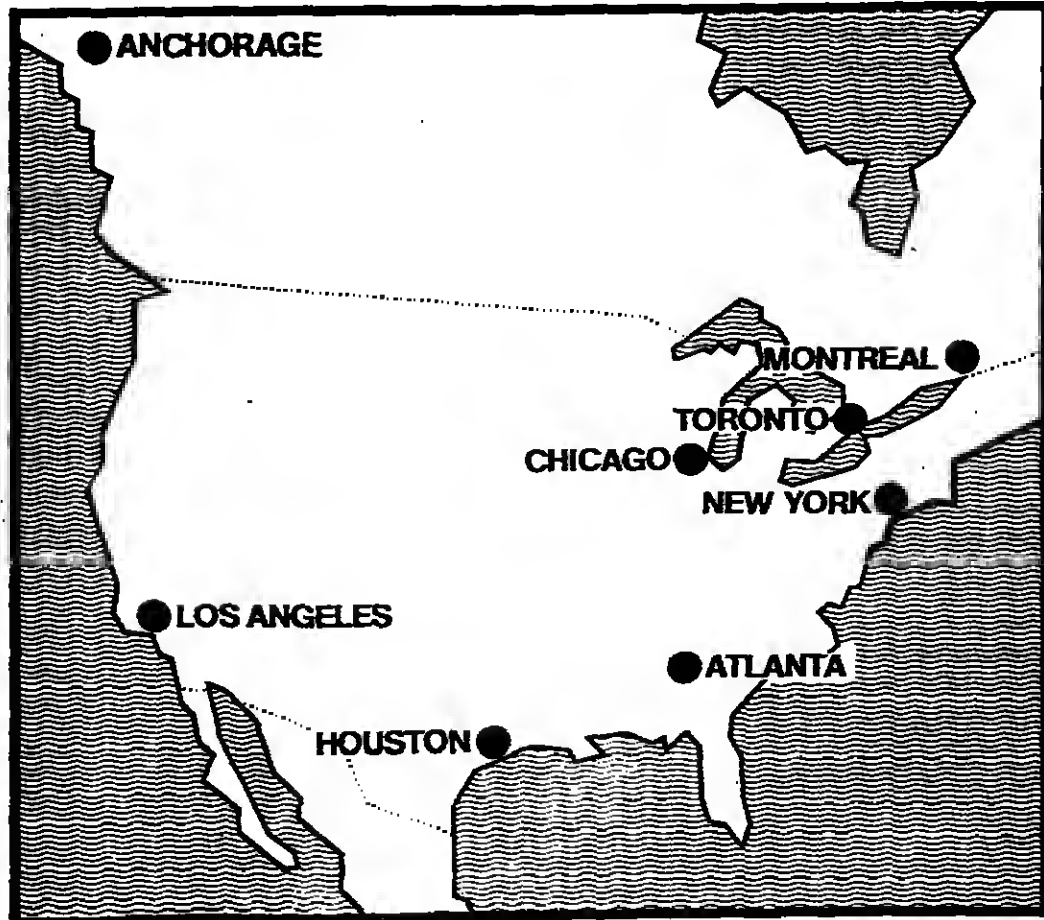
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Soviets stopped expansion -- Reagan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan said that the Soviet Union understood where his administration stood and has stopped expanding its territory since he came to office.

"I think there's a pretty good understanding on their part as to where we stand," Reagan told a nationally televised news conference Tuesday when asked to assess U.S.-Soviet relations since his administration took over in January 1981.

"In twenty months — and I'm going to knock on wood (hope it will continue) — the Soviet Union, which has been expanding over the years vastly in the territory and the people coming under its control. They haven't expanded into an extra square inch since we've been here."

He said U.S. secretary of State George F. Shultz had just telephoned him after meeting for three hours with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in New York. "He said it was a serious discussion and a wide-ranging discussion and they're going to resume it Monday. So we're not standing off and ignoring each other," Reagan said.

Other U.S. officials have said in recent days the Soviets have exercised restraint in such areas as the Middle East and other trouble spots in recent months.

These officials, who asked not to be identified, said that the Soviets were less cautious during the administration of former President Jimmy Carter, citing examples such as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the dispatch of Cuban forces to Ethiopia and the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia.

Honduran leftists arrive in Havana

HAVANA, Sept. 29 (R) — Twelve hooded guerrillas who held over 30 hostages for eight days in Honduras arrived in Havana Tuesday, the news agency Prensa Latina reported. Cuba earlier announced it would accept the guerrillas, who released the last of their hostages in the northern Honduran city of San Pedro Sula on Saturday and were flown to Panama.

The guerrillas had demanded the release of political prisoners in Honduras but the government there said it had not given in to their demands.

Congress report shows America spied on U.K.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (R) — A top-secret U.S. intelligence unit has routinely spied on British government communication between London and Washington, according to an unpublished congressional report.

The report says U.S. electronic eavesdropping on its closest ally was apparently part of interception by the U.S. National Security Agency (NSA) of the high-frequency communications of several governments. An NSA spokesman declined to comment on the report, which Reuters obtained from private sources.

Congressional sources said the report was prepared for a House of Representatives government operations subcommittee in late 1977 but was deemed too controversial to be made public.

In separate disclosures, U.S. officials said American defense attaches posted in friendly countries were being asked to assess clandestinely their host countries' intelligence capabilities and report their findings back to Pentagon.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the attaches were looking at the ability of agents in these countries to gather intelligence reliably and to engage in sabotage, assassinations and terrorism.

They said the assessment was routine and did not constitute spying on friendly countries. "They know we do it to them and we know they do it to us," one official said.

The unpublished congressional report quotes a former employee of the Army Security Agency (ASA), a branch of NSA, as saying the telecommunications receiving station near Washington at which he was working read intercepted British messages.

"We had whole bank of machines (and) I was one of a whole team of men whose only

job was to read and process intercepted British communications," he was quoted as saying.

The man was based at Vint Hill Farms, a station 36 kilometers southwest of Washington, which is still operational and bristles with hundreds of antennae.

According to James Bamford, author of *Puzzle Palace*, a 465-page book on the NSA published this month, some of the antennae were built with the specific purpose of intercepting radio messages beamed to and from embassies in Washington. The book quotes army Brig. Gen. Proben Corderman, who helped establish Vint Hill in the 1940s, as saying many antennae were arranged in a diamond-shaped "rhombic array" to facilitate picking up communications from specific points.

The book also cites evidence of U.S. spying on Turkey, South Vietnam and other then non-Communist nations. The unpublished congressional report quotes former U-2 spy plane pilot Francis Gary Powers, who was downed over the Soviet Union in 1959, as admitting he had flown spying missions against U.S. allies as well.

Former CIA official Victor Marchetti told Reuters he had personal knowledge of full-scale U.S. spying against a staunch ally, South Korea.

As to why the United States would want to spy on Britain, a congressional analyst said this year's conflict between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands provided a recent example of a possible explanation. He said that when Washington was trying to mediate between London and Buenos Aires, U.S. officials would have been likely to use every means at their disposal to find out what London was doing or planning.

U.S. asked to lower tensions

GENEVA, Sept. 29 (AP) — The chief Soviet delegate to intermediate-range nuclear arms talks said that the Soviet Union has taken concrete steps to halt its nuclear buildup in Europe and called on the United States to "act now" to lower tensions in the area.

Chief U.S. negotiator Paul H. Nitze, however, said the United States and its NATO allies have "serious concern" over the Soviet buildup of intermediate-range nuclear weapons "despite the Soviet Union's announcement in March of a unilateral moratorium on further deployment of these types of nuclear arms."

The unusually pointed public exchange between the leaders of both negotiating teams came as the two delegations arrived for the resumption of the talks Thursday after a two-month summer recess. The talks started Nov. 30.

Soviet Ambassador Yuli A. Kvitsinsky said Tuesday that "on the Soviet side, there is both the will and the concrete acts which make it possible to halt the endless building-up of the ever-more destructive types of nuclear arms on the European continent. It's up to the United States to act now," he said.

In Moscow, meanwhile, Leonid M. Zamyatin, a leading Communist Party spokesman, accused the Reagan administration of "sabotaging disarmament talks." In a commentary distributed by the official news agency Tass on Tuesday, Zamyatin described as "hypocritical rhetoric" White House statements that the United States is seeking arms reductions.

The United States has offered to cancel plans to deploy in Western Europe a new generation on 572 nuclear weapons, if the Soviets dismantle their arsenal of intermediate-range missiles in Eastern Europe.

The Soviets, according to Tass, have proposed that both sides reduce their arsenals of medium-range nuclear weapons to 300 "units" within five years of any agreement concluded at Geneva.

The U.S. State Department has charged that the Soviets have continued to deploy SS-20 missiles — which can reach targets anywhere in Europe — following their March announcement of a unilateral freeze. It said that by early September, the Soviets had 324 SS-20 missiles, up from 250 when the talks began in Geneva 10 months ago.

Bombs cause damage across Spain

MADRID, Sept. 29 (AP) — Seventeen bombs exploded across Spain during Tuesday night, causing no casualties but serious damage, mainly to public buildings, a reliable source reported. Police earlier reported eight blasts.

None of the attacks, just a month before Spain's general elections, were immediately claimed, but suspicions pointed to the Oct. 1 anti-fascist resistance group GRAPO, which has called for a national boycott of what it described as "fascist electoral farce."



(AP wirephoto)
SWAPO LEADER: Sam Nujoma, president of the Southwest Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO), said in Brussels Tuesday that West European nations were not doing enough to end South African rule in Namibia.

SWAPO seeks W. Europe help to free Namibia

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 29 (AP) — The head of the Southwest Africa Peoples' Organization said Tuesday West European nations are not doing enough to end South African rule in Southwest Africa (Namibia).

SWAPO president Sam Nujoma said "there are signs of sympathy and understanding" for SWAPO but overall Europe does not do enough to help his 22-year-old guerrilla organization. He said SWAPO hoped the European Economic Community nations would impose an economic boycott on South Africa.

Nujoma met Tuesday with EEC development commissioner Edgar Pisani to ask EEC nations "for political and diplomatic support." Last Sunday he met with Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans. "Some (EEC countries) support us and some don't," Nujoma told reporters later. He said Great Britain, for instance, "still supports South Africa economically and militarily."

But Nujoma said there are signs of change. He said in talks in Paris last week, French officials said they do not support the U.S. view that independence for Southwest Africa must be linked to a withdrawal on Cuban troops from neighboring Angola.

Nujoma also rejects such linkage saying Cuban troops came to Angola in the mid-1970s "because Angola was threatened when South African troops invaded the country up to 70 kilometers from the capital."

The issue of Cuban troops in Angola which Nujoma linked to the presence of U.S. forces in Western Europe, "is irrelevant" to independence for Southwest Africa, Nujoma said.

Nujoma said French officials made no mention of a reported proposal that French troops would replace Cuban soldiers as a peacekeeping force in Angola.

The SWAPO leader evaded a reporter's question if his organization would be prepared to call in Cuban troops if SWAPO is unable to defeat South Africa militarily.

Gandhi party launches drive to isolate Maneka

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29 (AFP) — The ruling Indian Congress-I Party has reportedly launched a massive drive to isolate Maneka Gandhi, the rebel daughter-in-law and newly emerged political foe of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The *Indian Express* said Wednesday that the Congress high command was alarmed by the welcome the 26-year-old widow had received at various recent public meetings and had decided to dispatch top party leaders to the areas Maneka visited.

Mrs. Gandhi's only surviving son, Rajiv, tipped to succeed his mother who will turn 66 next November, is directing the drive code named "operation Maneka," the paper said in a front-page report.

It said that a campaign was under way to pressure supporters of Maneka, the widow of the prime minister's late son, Sanjay, to leave the group she launched earlier this year and return to the Congress fold. "The idea is to liquidate whatever organizational apparatus (Maneka's) forum has built up in the past few months," the paper said. Maneka has claimed a membership of some 80,000 in the group and announced plans to eventually form a political party.

"There is also a move by the Congress to call an all-India conference of Maneka defectors some time next month to ceremoniously formalize their return to the parent body," the *Express* said. "All these hopes and calculations apart, there is considerable concern in the Congress about the response Maneka Gandhi received during her recent tours. ... The Congress leaders privately concede that in many places she had established a great appeal," the paper said.

"Indications are that Maneka and her close associates will have to face a ruthless state

machinery in the coming weeks," Maneka Gandhi was not immediately available for comment on the *Express* report.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court Wednesday dismissed petitions filed by Maneka over the weekend expressing concern for the safety of three arrested supporters. The ruling came after the government produced the trio in court. The three — a member of parliament, a deputy in the Uttar Pradesh State Assembly and a former aide to the Indian prime minister — were arrested last week and booked on charges ranging from manslaughter to petty theft.

In her petition, Maneka said that she feared physical harm to her supporters and had sought the court's help in bringing them to the Indian capital and providing medical help for them. The court ordered the federal administration to produce the three, arrested after one of Maneka's supporters was killed in a shootout. Once they were brought in and medical help given, the court threw out the petition. Maneka was present in the courtroom, but refused to talk to newsmen.

The former model crossed swords with Mrs. Gandhi soon after the death of her husband in a stunt plane crash here on June 23, 1980. She wanted to enter politics but her mother-in-law disapproved. The difference became public when Maneka was ordered out of the prime minister's official residence here last March.

Soon after, she announced she would form a forum to propagate the thoughts of her late husband. The formal announcement that she would join active politics and launch a party confirmed the split in the family which has ruled India since its independence in 1947 except for two brief breaks.

BRIEFS

BRASILIA, (R) — A prospector in the Brazilian jungle has found a huge gold nugget weighing 19.145 kilos, government officials said. It has been incorporated into Brazil's reserves at a cost of \$356,000, the officials reported. The nugget was found 10 days ago by a prospector at the Serra Pelada jungle diggings in the Amazon basin and sold to the federal treasury. Gold was first discovered in Serra Pelada in 1980 and quickly drew thousands of tough prospectors. By law all gold found is sold to the government, which has bought 13,336 kilograms from the site, according to the officials. The finder, Antonio Ferreira Tavares, 43, of Sao Paulo, received only about one-tenth of the price because of a sharing arrangement with partners and the owner of the stake.

MOSCOW, (AP) — Sergei Vernov, director of the nuclear physics research institute at Moscow University, died this week at the age of 72, the official Soviet news agency Tass reported Tuesday. Vernov, who died Sunday, was known for his studies about the nature and properties of cosmic rays in the upper layers of the atmosphere and beyond.

NEW DELHI, (AP) — A towering oil fire burning out of control in western India claimed its first life Tuesday as oilfield crews searched for water to quench the flames. One of three men identified as oil thieves accused of starting the fire Monday with an accidentally dropped match or cigarette died of burns in a hospital, the United News of India reported. Officials said that because of the water shortage it would take at least a week to control the fire.

ATHENS, (R) — Two sons of the Roumanian ambassador to Cyprus have asked for political asylum in Greece, a Greek government spokesman said. He confirmed that the sons of Ambassador Marin Alexei made their request to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Greece after arriving in Athens five days ago. "They also asked to be sent to a Western country other than Greece," he said.

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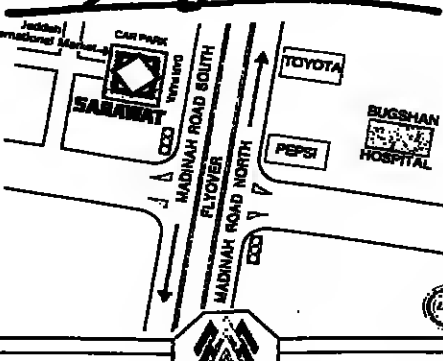
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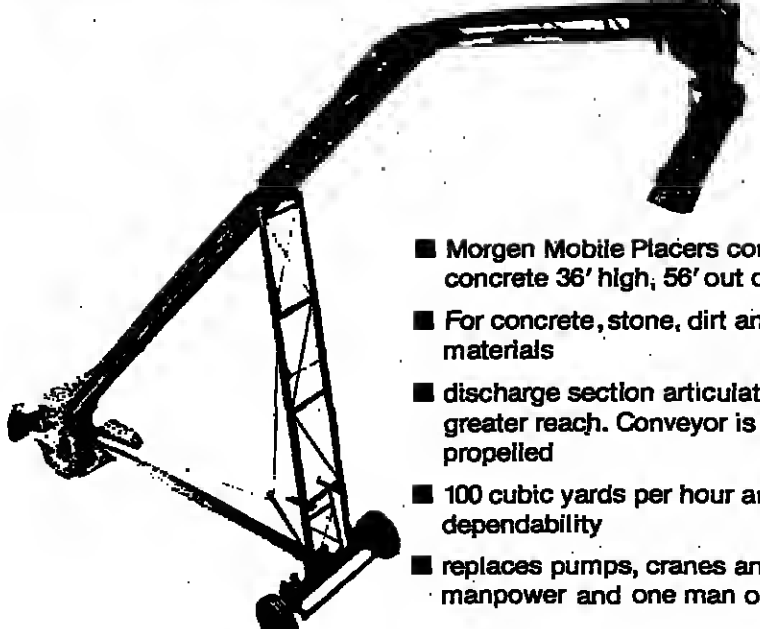
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جيد

As 2,500 vie for Commonwealth Games glory

Brisbane set for 10 days of thrills & spills

By John Crasto

BRISBANE, Sept. 29 — The Commonwealth Games are the fruition of a great many peoples dreams. A world contest of this stature is certainly bound to provide thrills and opsets, pathos and ecstasies as 2,500 men and women vie for honors in the 10-day event which gets underway here Thursday. Prince Philip will officially declare the Games open at what is expected to be a fabulous opening ceremony.

Track and field athletics will be great. Swimming will run close in excitement and records as Canada seem bent on melting Australian gold hopes. Also exciting will be the boxing where the African pugilists with battle it out with the Canadians and the Indians inasmuch as high drama will unfold itself on the challenging velodrome where big wheels like Kenrick Tucker and Jamaica's David Weller will continue their personal feud. These are events where Olympic and world champions will go hammer and tongs to achieve the coveted gold. No less spectacular will be wrestling and badminton where world class contest does not exist. But for excitement there is nothing like a contest between so many nations to provide superlative performances.

Steve Ovett, Sebastian Coe and Henry Rono, the three crack long-distance runners of the world will not race at Brisbane. Maybe its better they are not coming here because nobody wants yesterday's heroes. They certainly have been great runners but now they are not fit. Their near-legendary feats would lose all that glitter with a defeat well on the cards with young turks like Englishmen, Steve Cram and David Moorcroft and New

Zealand's John Walker, now 31 and running at his best.

While these three are leading contestants in the longer distance events where the smooth-running Kenyans, who are being watched with awe during their training sessions here will also be a force, the sprints are going to be fiery too. Three Olympic champions will ensure that the Commonwealth 100 meters only lacks the Americans to complete what is certainly world class contestants. Allan Wells, the reigning Olympic champion from Scotland, the fabulous Trinidadian Hasely Crawford who knocked the myth of American invincibility in the 100 meters six years ago when he won the first gold for Trinidad and Don Quarrie, thrice Commonwealth champion in the classic sprint and 200 meters Commonwealth champion in 1970 and 1974 and the Olympic champion for this event in Montreal, are three Olympic sprinters. Wells would not come to Brisbane unless he had a chance to win both the sprints while Crawford is out to make a show of strength. Don Quarrie, however, has kept a low profile but that does not mean that this powerful Jamaican is not so sure of winning gold for what will be a unique fourth in a row triumph.

England's Daley Thompson is out to break the 9000 points barrier for the decathlon in which he is the world's best today. Daley aggregated 8744 at the recent Athens meet and he is out to get his mark here. Daley is big enough to make the national team in at least five events and he is not bashful about his prowess. He talks because he knows that he can achieve what most thought would be impossible. And for anyone who says that the Brisbane Games lacks quality there is also

Milt Otey, of Canada and English triple jumper Keith Connor, who should provide world beating performances here. Otey has a world's best performance of 2.32 meters. Connor leads the world in the triple jump with a personal best of 17.57 meters.

England's Sonia Lannaman seeks to attain the gold in the 100 meters. She has a personal best of 10.75 seconds set at the Soviet Union six years ago, but she still feels that she could come home in 11 seconds which she feels should be good enough to win the gold medal.

Her coach says that she had been given a lay-off which will not hurt her. Sonia says, "My build-up has been ideal. Like Sonia Lannaman Australian Raelene Boyle wants to bid farewell with another golden performance. These two will compete with Merlene Otey, the Jamaican smasher who has the best time of 11.03 seconds. Angela Taylor has also been credited with the same timing to make both these speed merchants challengers to the hopes of past heroines like Lannaman and Raelene Boyle. Denise Boyd, the Australian champion who won the 200 meters gold at Edmonton, is also another strong candidate amongst a wealth of other sprinters all seeking to make the breakthrough at Brisbane.

The Games are certainly going to produce many sensations in athletics. But swimming will also have its share of glitter with Australian and the Canadians clashing for top honors. Australian sprint swimming sensation, Neil Brooke expects to break the 50 seconds barrier in the 50 meters and is likely to finish the 100 in under 50 seconds. Canadian Graham Welbourne set the 1980 record of 51.34 seconds.

Malaysia would have won the badminton gold. But Misbun Sidek who took Prakash Padukone, the Indian champion in his stride at Kuala Lumpur recently will not be there.

He has sustained an injury which will certainly hamper Malaysia's hopes of the individual gold. Janani Sidek will also miss the Games due to injury and it will all be in Razif Sidek to do the needful for gold. But Razif is not in the same class as either Steve Baddeley of England, the top seed, or India's Syed Modi who is going through indifferent health on account of contracting a touch of malaria when in Singapore. In all probability it will be an English triumph this year. But one can not say the same in the women's individual event where Ami Ghia, of India has all the chances for gold if she can put it across the top seed, Sally Podger. The Englishwomen has just recovered from what doctors only recently diagnosed as a slipped disc. She has not had much match competition and that should enable Ami Ghia to take heart.

Even as the aborigines are on the warpath for land rights and are crying betrayals to the Africans participating here the Games will go on as scheduled with a spectacular opening in which some 2,500 competitors will be led in by Canada at the magnificent Queen Elizabeth II Stadium. Nearly 11,000 Queenslanders have been meeting in secret to perfect the opening ceremony. For weeks 6,500 children have been practising intricate patterns of a giant puzzle which the marching girls and surf lifesavers will produce in strict musical timing. Brisbane is really out to bag the full sunshine. They have toiled ceaselessly for this day, they are happy that the countdown has finally reached zero hour. Tomorrow they take the stage for the friendly Games.



FINAL TOUCHES: Workmen give the final touches to the Queen Elizabeth II Stadium that will seat 48,000 fans, who will be cheering their fans for 10 days as the Commonwealth Games get underway Thursday.

Games tid-bits

BRISBANE. (AP) — A flotilla of small boats and yachts greeted Prince Philip, husband of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, as he arrived in Brisbane Wednesday aboard the royal yacht Britannia to open the 12th Commonwealth Games.

The commonwealth games flag officially was handed over to Brisbane Tuesday by Cecil Purves, Lord Mayor of Edmonton, Canada, which hosted the Games four years ago. Brisbane Mayor Roy Harvey accepted the flag at a colorful luncheon ceremony in the city center.

Olympic 100 meters champion Allan Wells of Scotland is still waiting for baggage lost in transit between the United States

and Brisbane to arrive.

Joe King, a coach of the Australian swimming team for the Olympic Games, stepped in Wednesday and took over Udi Binyawila, a 14-year-old swimmer from Sri Lanka who found herself without a trainer. Her Sri Lankan coach came with her to Brisbane but returned home. There was no official explanation for his departure.

Tonga have sent a one-man team, to the Games in the shape of decathlete big Sam Latu. The likeable Latu even had to pay his own way from Melbourne where he lives. For the honor, as he puts it, of losing to Olympic champion and world record holder Daley Thompson.

Royals hinder Angels' flight in race for honors

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP) — George Brett singled home the winning run with two out in the seventh inning as the Kansas City Royals slowed California's drive for the American League West Division title with a 5-4 victory over the Angels Tuesday night.

The Angels' loss trimmed their lead to 3 1/2 games over the Royals and kept their magic number for clinching the AL West at two. In other American League action, Robin Yount's two-run homer in the first inning triggered Milwaukee to a 9-3 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Coupled with Baltimore's loss, 9-6 to Detroit, the Brewers' victory increased their AL East lead to three games over Baltimore, and cut their magic number for clinching the title to four.

Lance Parrish belted a two-run homer and Mike Ivie and John Wockenbuss added solo shots to power the Tigers over Baltimore. Parrish's 31st homer of the season set a single-season AL record for catchers, breaking the mark held by Yogi Berra of the 1956 New York Yankees and Sam Triandos of the 1958 Orioles.

Pinch hitter Gioo Petrali doubled home the winning run in the 10th inning and Roy Les Jackson pitched five innings of no-hit relief to lift the Toronto Blue Jays to a 4-3 victory over Minnesota and a sweep of a doubleheader.

Jim Clancy came within three outs of a perfect game in the opener, giving up just one hit as the Blue Jays won 3-0. Clancy retired all 24 Twins to face him before Randy Bush led off the ninth with a single.

The nightcap was marred by a bench-clearing brawl, after which Toronto's Barry Bonnell was ejected for charging Twin starter Turley Felton following a brushback pitch. Doyle Alexander, 1-6, gained his first vic-

tory in almost a year and Dave Winfield and Jerry Mumphrey homered as the New York Yankees downed Cleveland 6-4. Run-scoring hits by Fred Stanley and Dwayne Murphy in the fourth inning paced Oakland to a 5-4 victory over Texas.

Harold Baines crashed a two-run homer to back the four-hit pitching of Dennis Lamp as the Chicago White Sox defeated Seattle 3-1.

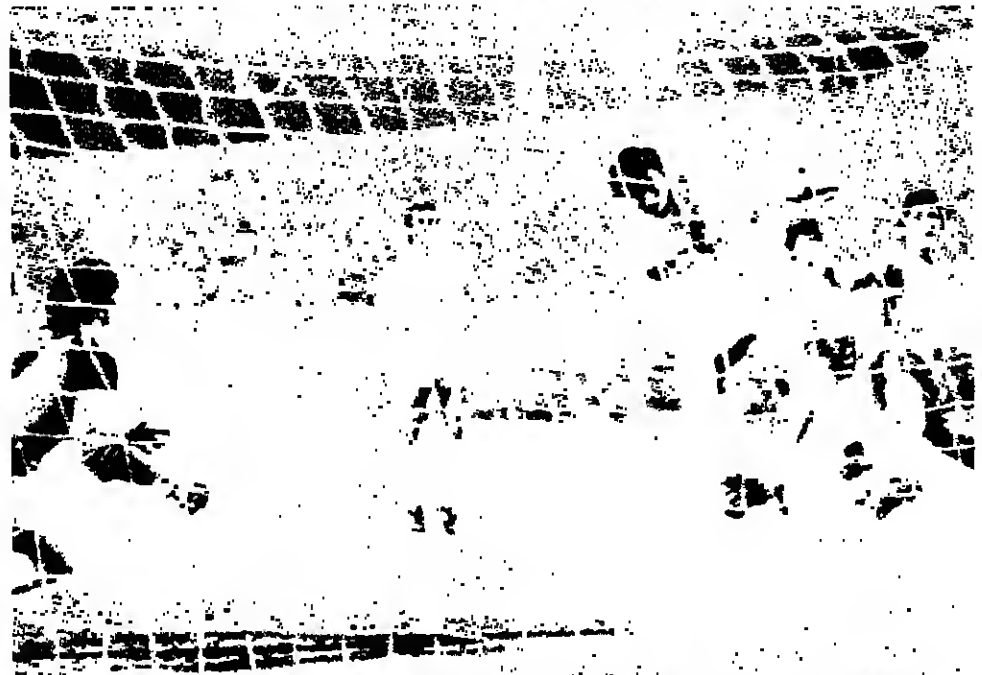
In the National League, Al Oliver, who earlier became only the second man in baseball history to produce 200 hits and 100 runs-batted-in in both leagues, scored the winning run on Warren Cromartie's double in the 10th inning to give Montreal a 5-4 victory over the newly-crowned East champion St. Louis Cardinals.

Pete Rose's RBI single in the eighth broke a 2-2 tie and lifted the Philadelphia Phillies to a 3-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Pinch-hitter Rusty Staub delivered a one-out, RBI single in the 10th inning to give the New York Mets a 3-2 victory over Pittsburgh.

In late NL action, Terry Harper's bases-loaded, three-run third-inning double triggered a 13-hit Atlanta attack as the Braves downed San Francisco 8-3 to vault into first place in the NL West.

Coupled with Los Angeles' 4-3, 10-inning loss to Cincinnati, the Braves took over sole possession of first place for the first time since Sept. 12. The Dodgers are second, one game back, while the Giants trail by two.

Rafael Landestoy's pinch single drove in Ron Oester in the 10th inning, then Joe Price pitched out of a bases-loaded, no-out jam as the last-placed Reds defeated Los Angeles, giving the reeling Dodgers their seventh straight loss. Tim Lollar, 15-9, and Luis Delcon combined on a five-hitter as the San Diego Padres blanked the Houston Astros 3-0.



HEADS HOME: Cologne's Claus Allofs heads home the lone goal in the replayed UEFA Cup first-leg match against AEK of Athens Tuesday. The first round tie was abandoned two minutes from time due to a power failure at the Athens Stadium two weeks ago with the teams level 3-3.

Soccer results

| European Champions Cup | | | Division Three | | |
|------------------------|---------|-----------------------|----------------|---|------------------|
| Liverpool | 1 (4-1) | Dundalk 0 | Bournemouth | 0 | Southend 2 |
| Cup Winners' Cup | | | Brentford | 2 | Newport 0 |
| Tottenham | 4 (3-0) | Coleraine 0 | Cardiff | 2 | Exeter 0 |
| Paris St. Germain | 5 (0-1) | Lokomotiv Sofia 1 | Cherchester | 1 | Oxford 2 |
| UEFA Cup | | | Doncaster | 3 | Wigan 6 |
| Bohemians Prague | 2 (5-0) | Admira 1 | Gillingham | 1 | Reading 0 |
| Seville | 3 (3-1) | Spartak Sofia 0 | Huddersfield | 6 | O'Brien 0 |
| Cologne | 1 | AEK 0 | Plymouth | 0 | Bristol Rovers 4 |
| English Division Two | | | Portsmouth | 2 | Millwall 0 |
| Bolton | 2 | Oldham 3 | Preston | 3 | Wrexham 0 |
| Cardiff | 4 | Sheffield Wednesday 2 | Division Four | | |
| Charlton | 3 | Fulham 0 | Aldershot | 1 | Port Vale 4 |
| Middlesbrough | 1 | Grimsby 4 | Bristol City | 0 | Torquay 1 |
| Q.P. Rangers | 0 | Crystal Palace 0 | Bury | 3 | Tranmere 0 |
| Shrewsbury | 2 | Cambridge 1 | Colchester | 0 | Hull 1 |
| | | | Donnington | 0 | Scunthorpe 1 |
| | | | Northampton | 0 | Swindon 1 |
| | | | Wimbledon | 1 | Hereford 0 |
| | | | York | 3 | Halifax 2 |



Lendl... two months to a title

In just 7 1/2 minutes Lendl bags rain-delayed final

NORTH CONWAY, New Hampshire, Sept. 29 (AP) — Ivan Lendl needed just 7 1/2 minutes Tuesday to defeat Jose Higueras and win the \$200,000 Volvo Tennis Tournament after the players flew thousands of miles to finish the final delayed by rain almost two months ago. The score was 6-3, 6-2.

Higueras flew in from Spain on Sunday and Lendl arrived from Los Angeles via New York early Tuesday to settle the match called off by rain Aug. 2, with Lendl up 6-3, 3-2, 30-15 and Higueras serving.

With a crowd of about 1,500 watching, Higueras double-faulted twice to lose the sixth game, then Lendl served two aces and won the seventh at love.

Higueras fell behind 15-40 on serve in the eighth game, but pulled even before Lendl won the next two points to close out the match and win the \$32,000 first prize.

The doubles final, which was never started on Aug. 2, followed the singles. Sherwood Stewart, in from Houston, and Ferdi Taygan, who traveled from Los Angeles, posted a 6-2, 7-6, (7-3) win over Eric Fromm and Pablo Arraya, a Peruvian who started the day about 12 hours earlier on a chartered flight from Bordeaux, France.

Stewart and Taygan split an additional \$6,000. Arraya and Fromm got nothing. Each doubles team already had pocketed \$6,000 in second place money in August.

Meanwhile, confusion over the arrival time of American tennis star John McEnroe is causing concern to the captain of the U.S. Davis Cup team, Arthur Ashe.

His delayed arrival has severely disrupted the American preparation program for the U.S.-Australia semifinal tie which begins in Perth Friday. Ashe said he has only half his team in Perth. McEnroe and his doubles partner, Peter Fleming, who were due here Tuesday are expected Wednesday night.

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, fourth-seeded Barbara Potter advanced to the second round of the \$125,000 U.S. Women's (indoor) Tennis Championships with a 6-1,

6-1 victory over Jennifer Mundel of South Africa Tuesday.

Austin, the top seed here, effort lessly beat fellow-Californian Kelly Henry, 6-3, 6-2 who came into the tournament as a qualifier. Wendy White, the eighth seed, recovered from a 4-5 deficit in the opening set for a 7-5, 6-1 triumph over Lisa Bonder. No. 6 seed Andrea Lendl advanced with a 6-4, 6-2 win over Barbara Jordan.

In matches involving unseeded players, the winners were Sharon Walsh, Camille Benjamin and Kim Jones. Walsh rallied from 3-5 and took an 8-6 tiebreaker in beating Peanut Louie 7-6, 6-3. Benjamin, a qualifier, ousted Dana Gilbert 6-2, 6-1. Jones prevailed in a first-set tiebreaker 7-3 and scored a 7-6, 6-4 triumph of Pam Teeguarden.

Top golfers for Texas Open

SAN ANTONIO, Texas Sept. 29 (AP) — Masters champion Craig Stadler and PGA titleholder Ray Floyd, still battling for golf's money-winning title, top the strongest field ever assembled for the \$250,000 Texas Open. The tournament, which got its start in 1922 and ranks as one of the oldest on the PGA tour, opens a 72-hole chase Thursday at Oak Hills Country club with six of the game's top 10 money-winners included in the 156-man field.

In addition to Stadler and Floyd, who hold the Nos. 1 and 2 positions, the six include Tom Kite, Lanny Wadkins, Jerry Pate and Curtis Strange. Collectively, they have won 12 titles and almost 2 million dollars in prize money this year.

Mozambique moves up
MAPUTO. (R) — Mozambique have qualified for the second round of the African Nations Soccer Cup without playing a match. The Mozambique Football Federation said that Swaziland, Mozambique's first round opponents, had decided not to take part in the tournament because of the recent death of King Sobhuza.

Lauda's plea turned down
PARIS. (AFP) — Niki Lauda's appeal against his disqualification in the Belgian Formula One Grand Prix in May was turned down here Tuesday night. Lauda, who drives for the McLaren team, finished third at Zolder on May 9, but was disqualified when it was discovered that his car did not meet the statutory minimum weight limit of 580 kilograms.

Laffite joins Williams
LONDON. (AP) — The Williams grand prix team has signed French veteran Jacques Laffite to join newly crowned world champion Finn Keke Rosberg in its 1983 line-up, it announced Tuesday. A press statement said owner Frank Williams "believes that this strong partnership will enable the team to fight for the 1983 constructors championship." a title the team won in 1980.

Muresak leads
MOSCOW. (AFP) — Romania's Margareta Muresak has gone into a sole lead in the Women's Interzonal Chess Tournament at Tbilisi following the completion of adjourned matches Tuesday.

Sobers bowled over by home fans

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Sept. 29 (AP) — Barbados' most famous son, the former cricket superstar Gary Sobers, is back home to play two night matches at National Stadium Wednesday and Thursday — and his adoring fans are making it clear to him that they want him back.

Sobers, the left-hander generally acknowledged as the most brilliant all-round player the game has known, now lives in Melbourne, Australia, with his Australian wife, Pru, and their three children. He is engaged in coaching and promotion there.

When his plane landed here Sunday, he was given a rousing reception by a crowd of thousands and cheered all the way to the poor area of Bridgetown where he was born and played his first cricket and where his mother still lives.

Placards proclaimed "please stay" and "It's nice to have you home". Sobers found it difficult to hold back the tears at a news conference.

Sobers will line up in the company of present day stars for the two matches here. Current West Indies Test players Joel Garner, Gordon Greenidge, Desmond Haynes, Malcolm Marshall and Sylvester Clarke will play under Sobers on the Barbados team. West Indies captain Clive Lloyd will lead a glittering array of top players from England, New Zealand, Sri Lanka and the West Indies in the world team.

But, for an estimated crowd of over 10,000, the center of attraction will be Sobers whose exploits on the cricket fields of the world won him knighthood from Queen Elizabeth, brought international recognition for this tiny island and earned him an everlasting place among cricket's greatest players.

To advance NFL meeting Owners reject union's plea

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (AP) — The National Football League Management Council Tuesday rejected the union's offer for a preliminary meeting prior to Thursday's scheduled negotiating session. It also wrote off next weekend's games and assailed the union for punting public appearances ahead of bargaining.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the union formally unveiled its plans for a series of so-called All-Star games, but admitted it had a stadium contract for only one. Oct. 10 in Washington's RFK Stadium.

Ed Garvey, the executive director of the union, sent a message to Jack Donlan, his counterpart with the Management Council (the owners' bargaining unit), suggesting the meeting Tuesday or Wednesday at the union's headquarters is a means of getting the talks moving again.

The meeting, Garvey said, could cover grievance procedures, future pension benefits, a fund for pre-1959 players, a joint counseling program, insurance issues, the

involvement of players on the competition committee and "Your problems with proposed scale."

A wage scale based solely on years of service without regard to position, is the major roadblock to the resolution of the week-old strike, which has forced the league to call off 14 regular-season games.

Jim Miller, public relations director of the Management Council, said the owners' group had initially asked for a meeting Wednesday but he been rebuffed by the union.

The message from Donlan to Garvey said in part: "No one forced you to call a strike. Your strike plans were announced in the press a week before our meeting of Sept. 17. Your refusal to meet until Thursday afternoon eliminates any opportunity to play this coming weekend."

NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle said last Sunday the strike would have to be settled by Thursday in order to play next Sunday's and Monday night games and Garvey said they were "jeopardized" by the lack of progress in Sunday's bargaining session.

Mars Hill footballers too go on strike

By Susan Saporito
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Sept. 29 — It seems that pro players are not the only ones on strike. The Mars Hill, N.C., College football team are also on to protest the firing of football coach and Athletic Director Claude "Hoot" Gibson. University President Dr. Fred B. Bentley said players voted not to play a scheduled game against Newberry this weekend and the game was formally canceled.

In other news, Notre Dame Basketball Coach Digger Phelps says college coaches will ask the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) to require players to keep a 2.0 grade average, carry 12 credit hours per semester and be paid to attend summer classes.

Attending a coaching clinic, Phelps said the

proposals followed his attack on college recruiting violations in March during the NCAA championships at New Orleans, La. "We've (the coaches) come to the conclusion that academically, we've lost our credibility. And we've talked about ways of doing something about it," Phelps said.

"We want our kids to be student athletes and graduate. In order to help impoverished kids along, we wanted them to go to summer school. But by doing that, they would sacrifice summer jobs which most of them need so badly," Phelps added.

The coaches proposed a plan to give those students \$50 (SR170) a month plus transportation to and from home, while insisting that the student maintain a 2.0 grade average and be enrolled for 12 semester hours. Phelps said he hopes that the proposal will be ruled on at an NCAA session January.

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PEACEKEEPING TROOPS

The French and Italian peacekeeping troops arrived in Beirut much earlier than the U.S. Marines. The U.S. troops did not land as they wanted their "clients" to move out first. This charade continued for some time.

The U.S. has not called for Israeli withdrawal except from some parts of West Beirut. Mind you, some parts and these delaying tactics in sending the troops ashore were to give a chance for the Israeli and the Phalangist allies to find out and get rid of more innocent Palestinians. Or perhaps to allow the "poor" Israeli troops more time to loot and plunder the houses, offices and business establishments, in case they forgot an ashtray or a cigarette packet. U.S. troops of course will turn a blind eye to these acts as they are not there as policemen.

We ask why are they in Beirut if they do not stop harassment of the innocent civilians and the looting of houses, shops, offices and mosques, even hospitals by the Israeli soldiers. Perhaps, they have come to bury the dead in Shatila and Sabra. In that case, the first phase of the American plan for this area is complete. And now on to other hunting grounds.

SUPERPOWERS' CONTROL

The British foreign secretary has told a meeting in New York that the misunderstanding between Western Europe and the United States on the Soviet pipeline resulted from lack of consultation and mutual comprehension.

When the French foreign minister conferred for three full hours with the U.S. secretary of state, he did not raise the issue with him. France says it is a foregone conclusion and that no arguments are necessary about it, meaning that the decision to supply the Soviets with their "technologie de pointe" requirements is irreversible.

Italy, Britain and West Germany speak softer when it comes to the United States. A meeting was to have taken place in New York grouping the foreign ministers of Italy, Germany, Britain, the United States and France; but France canceled it for not being convinced of the utility of arguing with the Americans.

Now Washington says it is ready to adopt a more lenient stand toward the Soviet gas line, provided the Soviets compromised on the prevalent martial law in Poland. The astonishing thing about Washington is that it is excited for a problem for which it is not responsible and that does not fall within the context of its jurisdiction. All this at a time when it is both concerned and mainly responsible for everything Israel does in Lebanon.

Despite the fact that the American defense secretary denied over British television this "U.S. dominance over Israel," what also astonishes the West Europeans is that American insistence that the Soviets "control" Polish affairs.

Isn't it obvious that both Washington and Moscow are exercising full control here and there?

Saudi Arabian press review

Okaz Wednesday accused Israel of preparing a plan to prolong its stay in Lebanon and finally annex part of the Lebanese territory in southern Lebanon. The paper said the latest developments indicated that Israel had no intention to withdraw from Beirut in accordance with an agreement concluded by U.S. envoy Philip Habib.

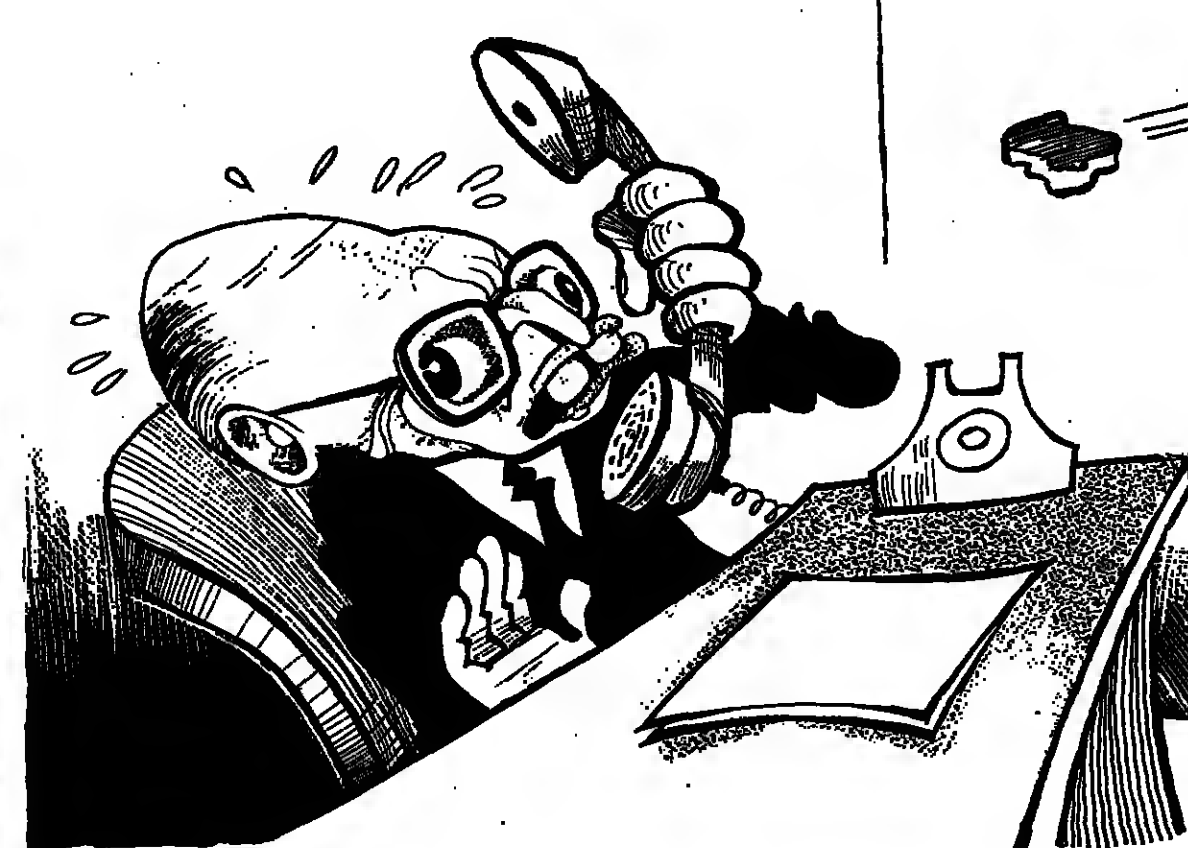
The Israeli forces are obstructing the deployment of multinational force as a means of pressure on the Lebanese authority to agree to cede part of its territory in

southern Lebanon to Israel," the paper added.

Okaz said Israel was trying to gain time after its massacre against the unarmed Palestinians in Shatila and Sabra camps in West Beirut.

"At the same time, the enemy has been trying to stem the shock it has caused among the international community by this massacre," the paper added. It called for an effective measure to "force Israel to withdraw from Lebanese territory." (SPA)

REAGAN...!
SEND ME THE
PEACE KEEPING
FORCES...



Malaysia adamant on Security Act

By Michael Richardson

KUALA LUMPUR —

A noisy but peaceful demonstration by about 2,000 Malaysians occurred here recently outside a hotel where a group of foreign lawyers was staying. The demonstrators were protesting a visit by the lawyers from the U.S., Britain, Japan and France who came to study the country's controversial Internal Security Act and its mandatory death sentence provisions.

The lawyers were acting for several overseas human rights organizations and a British-based Malaysian students group critical of the Kuala Lumpur government. Although the government didn't say so, it undoubtedly regarded the protest — organized by a deputy cabinet minister in charge of judicial and legal services — as the "voice of the silent majority" supporting detentions without trial provisions and other sweeping powers given to security authorities by the act.

Both Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir and Home Affairs Minister Datuk Musa Hitam, who is in charge of internal security, met the lawyers, who also talked to leading members of the judiciary and visited two detention camps in northern Malaysia where many of the nearly 400 people imprisoned under the act are held. Before leaving Malaysia, the lawyers said their discussions were frank and constructive and were not intended to interfere in the country's internal affairs or put pressure on the government. Nonetheless, they would bring the act to the attention of the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

The act was passed by the Malaysian parliament in 1960, three years after independence from Britain, and amended in 1972. Most other non-Communist countries in Southeast Asia have similar measures on their statute books. They say they are essential to suppress Communist-led insurgency, terrorism and other forms of extremism. Communist regimes in Asia have even tougher regulations to suppress all the kinds of dissidence.

The Malaysian laws empower the government to detain anyone acting in any manner prejudicial to national security or the maintenance of the country's essential services or its economic life. Those suspected of subversive, as distinct from criminal intent who are caught with unlicensed firearms or ammunition or who are found "conspiring" with armed subversives are prosecuted. If found guilty, they are automatically condemned to death by hanging.

The present act replaced a set of emergency regulations passed by the British to cope with the first phase of an armed Communist uprising in Malaya which lasted from 1948 to 1960, causing the deaths of 1,865 members of the security forces and 2,473 civilians.

In 1968, the Communists announced they were reviving their "armed struggle" in Malaysia. Since then more than 350 Malaysian civilians and security force members, including two senior police officers, have been killed by the Communists. Clashes with government forces in the jungles of northern Malaysia near the border with Thailand continue.

But the government is confident it has contained insurgency. The 2,000-3,000 guerrillas are confined mainly to the Thai-Malaysian border area. The Communist movement has reportedly split into three factions, has little popular support and has been further weakened by defections.

However, after meeting the visiting lawyers, Dr. Mahathir said his government would not bow to outside pressure to change the act. "We have our responsibility to the people of the country and cannot be responsible to the rest of the world. Our prime concern is the security of the people."

The Mahathir government, which has been in office for 14 months, says it has nothing to hide over the act. One of its first moves was to free 22 detainees held without trial for alleged anti-government subversion. They included a former deputy minister. Since then there have been more releases.

According to official figures, there were 540 people — often referred to in the West as "political prisoners" — held in detention centers in Malaysia (population 14.5 million) in July 1981. Today, there are 394 — 32 of them on death row awaiting execution for possession of arms, the rest are in detention until government-appointed review boards decide they are no longer a security risk. (Depthnews)

Moscow trying to heal breach with Peking

By John Morrison

MOSCOW —

Faced with a crisis in Soviet-U.S. relations, the Kremlin is trying to mend fences with China after two decades of bitter enmity. President Leonid Brezhnev dropped a strong hint that was a top priority goal by saying in a speech last Sunday that Moscow saw normalization of relations with China as very important.

Soviet China-watchers interviewed by Reuters say internal changes are under way in China that suggest Peking will sooner or later respond. "The ice is starting to move," one Soviet Sinologist said. Peking's immediate reaction has been to play down the possibility of an improvement in Sino-Soviet relations. Chinese Communist Party strongman Deng Xiaoping was said to have told visiting Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday that the problem remained one of Soviet expansionism in Asia.

Since the death of Mao in 1976, Moscow has been closely watching China's political infighting to find a basis under which the two big Communist powers might start to heal the breach that opened between them in the early 1960s.

But only in the past year have China specialists here detected positive signs. They say they are encouraged by the recent 12th Chinese Communist Party Congress. "Now the Chinese are beginning to discard Maoist goals and return to Socialist principles," one Soviet expert commented.

Moscow now seems to believe that China needs international stability for its economic development

and wants to reduce tension with its northern neighbor. Soviet China specialists say normalizing relations will be a difficult, lengthy process, ushered in by a gradual build up of low-level exchanges between scientists, sportsmen and others.

Last December Moscow offered to resume scientific and technological exchanges, last made in the mid-1960s, and proposed study visits by experts in such fields as silk weaving, chinaware, fertilizers and pesticides. It followed this up with an offer of an annual exchange of language students. Four groups from the Soviet Union went to China for technical seminars in 1981 and 17 Chinese groups came to the Soviet Union.

Three Chinese economists came to the Soviet Union last February and stayed till May. They were formally guests of the Chinese ambassador but they were also welcomed at the Soviet State Planning Committee and other institutions. Soviet experts have also visited China on the same basis and have been allowed to visit Chinese factories and institutes.

Soviet officials tend to play up the political significance of such contacts while China plays them down. But diplomats from both countries note that not long ago, such small steps would have been unthinkable.

Moscow has dropped all propaganda criticism of China in advance of a meeting in Peking next month between Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Il'yichov and Chinese officials. From the Soviet side, the aim is to move on from exploratory talks to the reopening of formal Sino-Soviet negotiations on normalizing relations, suspended by China in

January 1980 after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Soviet China-watchers seem convinced that Peking is now ready to talk without preconditions.

Soviet experts make clear that Moscow is looking beyond normalization of state-to-state relations to the long-term prospect of resuming inter-party ties. Here ideological problems, some of them more than 20 years old, form major obstacles. Moscow says normalization of relations must be accompanied by ideological struggle against Maoism.

Western diplomats here believe that if Moscow feels China wants to open a dialogue, the Kremlin may make a unilateral gesture to show goodwill, possibly a withdrawal of forces from along the Chinese border. China's stated conditions for normalization hinge on modification of the Soviet Union's alleged expansionist policy in Asia.

Chinese leaders say their country is threatened by the large Soviet force on the border, by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and by Moscow's support for the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

So far there has been no hint that the Kremlin is prepared to hedge on any of these points. But Western diplomats here believe that if the price for partial reconciliation with China was in reach, Moscow might prove willing to bargain. The easiest concession for the Soviet Union would be a token withdrawal of forces from the border. Last March Brezhnev offered China the chance to discuss confidence-building measures along the border.

One thing on which both sides appear to agree is that normalization will be slow and difficult and dramatic breakthroughs are not expected. (R)

GATT states split over freedom of trade

By Tim Heneghan

GENEVA —

International trade ministers are preparing for a Geneva conference in November aimed at reviving support for the world's free trading system, but sizable obstacles lie in the way of success. Growing unemployment, spreading protectionism and stagnating trade have put the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which sets out regulations intended to liberalize trade, under increasing pressure.

And GATT's 87 members are far from united on how greater freedom of trade can be promoted, since reductions in domestic subsidies, import restrictions and tax advantages for industry could threaten powerful interest groups within their economies.

Trade experts here fear the November 24-26 meeting, the first such ministerial conference since 1973 and which some still want to postpone, may produce only declarations denouncing protectionism and avoid confronting the dilemmas facing world trade in the 1980s.

"We don't need that kind of meeting," said one West European ambassador, echoing a common view here. "In fact, it might even weaken the GATT system if all the ministers can do is declare they'll keep the obligations they are bound to keep under regulations anyway."

Whether the conference turns out to be productive depends on the pre-meeting negotiations now taking place, the ambassador said.

A central problem facing the ministerial session is that international trade has slowed so much that it actually shrank by one percent in 1981 — the first fall since 1958. Trade this year has shown no improvement, stagnating at last year's level of \$2,000 billion.

As exporters fight for a larger slice of the shrinking world market, governments have sought to defend their domestic industries against foreign imports with measures that circumvent or even violate GATT's rules for free trade. But any industrialized country intent on reversing this trend would have to open its market to a flood of Japanese cars, Third World textiles and scores of other goods — and face a storm of protest from domestic firms and unions suddenly threatened by cheaper competition.

"It's an international economic necessity but a domestic political disaster," one trade expert here said.

On top of these problems, recent trade-related disputes such as U.S.-European community feuds over steel and the Soviet gas pipeline have come close to poisoning the atmosphere for any cooperation on a new approach to world trade, diplomats here said.

Diplomats preparing the meeting have narrowed down the list of topics to be discussed to five — the conditions under which GATT rules allow some

protectionist measures to safeguard local industry, agricultural trade, North-South commerce, GATT's dispute settlement procedure and trade in services, such as banking, insurance and shipping.

The line-up of positions on these issues cuts across the usual North-South divisions, with industrialized countries often fighting among themselves or joining with the Third World against other Western states.

The United States originally pressed GATT to review a whole series of what Michael Smith, its trade ambassador here, called "futuristic issues" such as trade in services, high technology goods and limits on foreign investment. Apart from Britain and some other industrialized states, however, most delegations find the idea premature and suspect it is aimed at ensuring continued American dominance in fields where U.S. firms are strong.

Washington has had to row back on its calls for more liberal trade in high technology goods since this contradicted its sanctions on firms supplying equipment for the Soviet pipeline.

Although it was a co-sponsor of the meeting idea, the European community is now lukewarm on it as other delegations prepare to use the session to attack EEC agricultural policies or its increasingly tough restrictions on textile imports from the Third World.

The community has also asked GATT to change its safeguards rules, which allow protective measures only if they apply to all suppliers, so that it can ban imports from certain members only. Third World delegations, whose textile industries already suffer from such selective limitations, bitterly oppose this.

Japanese sources said Tokyo was also cool on the meeting. Japan could profit from freer trade for its manufactured goods like cars and electronic equipment, but would have to allow more access to foreign food and service imports in return.

Like many countries, they said, Japan is not sure the gains to be had from freer trade would offset the possible losses and wonders whether it could do better with bilateral deals it has been making outside GATT with Western states in recent years.

While most Western delegations still express a weak optimism about the meeting, Third World diplomats are often scathingly critical of what they see as a session which will all but ignore their needs. "If it were held tomorrow, it would be a failure," one Latin American ambassador commented. "It has almost nothing for us."

Most of the issues proposed by the Third World, including trade in textiles, tropical products and metals and minerals, have been dropped from the agenda.

Furthermore, the United States has proposed launching a new round of trade talks designed to make continued access for Third World goods to its markets dependent on tariff reductions for U.S. exports to the developing countries. The Third World sees the idea, which has yet to be formally

submitted to GATT, as a lopsided proposal and has won support from the EEC in this view.

On one point, however, all delegations seem to agree. That is that GATT, set up as a means to avoid the divisive trade wars of the 1930s, works well when the world economy flourishes but is weak when recession gives rise to strong protectionist forces. (R)



Today is Thursday, Sept. 30th, the 273rd day of 1982. There are 92 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1544 — King Henry VII returns to England, and campaigning in France ends for the year.

1787 — Sailing ship *Columbia* leaves Boston, Massachusetts, on first voyage around world by American ship.

1846 — Ether is used for first time as anesthetic in Boston, Massachusetts, by a dentist, Doctor William Morton.

1833 — Boer Republic of Stellaland is founded in Bechuanaland in Africa.

1912 — Bulgarian and Serbian armies mobilized for war against Turkey.

1938 — British and French leaders, at meeting in Munich, agree to Nazi Germany's annexation of Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland.

1946 — International military tribunal in Nuremberg, Germany, finds 22 top German Nazi leaders guilty of war crimes, and 11 are sentenced to death; London conference on Palestine meets, but is boycotted by Zionists.

1949 — Pakistan and Yemen are admitted to the United Nations.

1955 — French delegates to U.N. General Assembly walk out after assembly decides to take up question of unrest in Algeria.

1963 — The Soviet Union comes out strongly on India's side in that nation's dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir.

1966 — Nazi war criminals Baldur von Schirach and Albert Speer are released from West Berlin's Spandau prison, leaving Rudolf Hess as only prisoner on Spandau.

1972 — U.S. President Richard Nixon signs agreement with the Soviet Union to limit U.S. and Soviet offensive weapons.

1979 — Cuba's President Fidel Castro calls America's concern over Soviet troops in Cuba a "comedy" and says he would not object to meeting U.S. President Jimmy Carter to discuss the issue.

Thought for today:

Advice is like snow. The softer it falls, the deeper it sinks into the mind — Coleridge, English writer (1772-1834).

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

NASA unsure of functional concepts U.S. dreaming up orbit station

By George Alexander

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — One would think that anyone who has seen *Star Wars*, *Star Trek*, 2001: *A Space Odyssey* or any of the futuristic space movies that have flourished in the last 15 years would have little trouble dreaming up a space station.

Imagine a great spoked-wheel structure, spinning majestically to the strains of a Strauss waltz. Possibly it could be a gigantic sphere, honeycombed with laser gun ports, loading docks for intergalactic freighters and a malevolent-looking command center.

Clark Covington, Philip Culbertson, John Hodge, Joseph Loftus, Robert Pfland and William Snoddy have all seen one or more of these movies and yet none has a clear idea of what an American space station might look like.

It is not that these men have impoverished imaginations. Rather, as the key National Aeronautics and Space Administration engineers and officials most responsible for developing an American space station, they know better than most about all the many different forms such a structure could take. The hard part is settling on the right one.

"It's easy to design a space station," said Hodge, director of NASA's space station task force at the agency's headquarters in Washington. "What's not so easy is putting together all the elements (of a space station program) in a design that is useful to the nation and realistic in terms of today's economic conditions."

Indeed, the space agency is not quite sure just what it wants to accomplish with a space station. Recently, the agency issued contracts to eight aerospace firms for studies of the various uses that a space station should meet in the 1990s.

"We're expecting them to add to our knowledge of a station's usefulness," Hodge said of the studies. "We're looking for some really innovative ideas to help us lay out a logical, evolutionary sequence for the development of a space station."

So far, the agency does not even have approval to go ahead with development of a station, although there was strong speculation that President Reagan would give the green light when he personally greeted the crew of the space shuttle *Columbia* on its return to earth on July 4 from a successful week-long mission.

Although the president spoke out at Edwards Air Force Base that day in favor of a strong American space program — and particularly a strong American military presence in space — he did not authorize a beginning on the station.

There are hints, however, that the space agency is preparing to make a formal proposal for a go-ahead on the station to the administration next year, when the first rounds of fiscal 1985 budget talks are held. The eight study contracts recently issued are one such indicator.

Although NASA is still far from committing a space station to a set of manufacturing blueprints, it is mulling over two functional concepts that will eventually determine the shape that the space station will take.

In one concept, the station is a space operations center, like a railroad marshaling yard, crews, supplies and equipment will come together for a few days to a few weeks to accomplish specific tasks. Having done that, the crews return to earth — leaving a few, if any, caretakers to look after the station until the next planned activity, which could occur the following week, month or year.

In the second concept, the space station is a space platform: a structure placed in space to carry out scientific or commercial enterprises for three to six months, all the while occupied by a crew of indeterminate number. At the conclusion of one mission, a new crew would replace the old and perhaps begin a new set of experiments.

Why not fuse both concepts into a single, grand design? That was attempted in a study of the station in the early 1970s, according to Covington, a planner with NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston, and the result was a monstrosity that sought to satisfy everyone and ended up satisfying no one.

Recognizing that a station cannot be all things to all people, the Houston wing of the space agency is pressing for the space operations center version. Such a configuration, engineers there argue, would support a wide range of activities in space, from servicing satellites to assembling deep-space probes.

"An operations center space station in a low orbit — meaning 150 to 300 miles above the earth's surface — could take on several important roles, according to Joseph Loftus, another planner in Houston. Among those roles:

- An orbital launching pad for spacecraft destined to be placed in higher orbits around the earth or dispatched to the moon or other planets in the solar system. These vehicles would be assembled and checked out in the space station, fueled and then launched.

- A storage depot for satellites, spare parts and propellants, to be used as needed or as the opportunity arises. A service center for satellites already operating in space. It could, for example, process through its computer system the data gathered by satellites and relay those requirements down to earth. It could also replenish the refrigerant in satellites that certain classes of sensors need for optimal performance.

Indeed, as the Houston planners foresee things, the very presence of an operations center station would influence other parts of the American space program. For instance, it could have an effect on both the design of many future earth-orbiting satellites and the ways in which those unmanned spacecraft would be deployed.

An operations center station would become something of a mother ship for those satellites, one on which they might draw periodically for such resources as data processing or nitrogen gas. This would relieve the satellites of some of the burden of having to carry processors or extensive gas reserves, thus allowing designers to put more experiments aboard the spacecraft.

But, to avail themselves of the space station's equipment, the satellites would have

to be deployed in roughly the same orbital plane as the mother ship. That does not mean that the satellites would constantly hover around the station, but it does mean that they have to be on almost the same track so their paths cross at least every few days.

An essential part of such a space station would be an orbital transfer vehicle — a sort of space tug that could move easily from the space station to a satellite and either tow the unmanned spacecraft back to the station for servicing or service it where found. The tug could also be used to ferry satellites from the space station to different orbits.

Initially, Covington said, the tug would probably be an unmanned robot, complete with grapples and other automated equipment. But, as time went by and activities in space became more complex, NASA might want to add a habitable cockpit to the tug so astronauts could wander farther from the station than the distance afforded by a tether.

The platform kind of space station — the concept that is being pursued by NASA's Marshall space flight center in Huntsville, Ala. Would look very much like the Spacelab research laboratory that is to be flown several times inside the space shuttle's cargo hold in the next three years.

"We feel the instruments and experiments that are to be flown for seven days attached to the shuttle would work as well or better if they stayed in space for 90 days or more at a time," said William Snoddy, the deputy director of program development at the Marshall Center.

But, unlike the Spacelab, which remains captive in the space shuttle's cargo bay throughout a flight, the platform space station would be dropped off in space by its shuttle-delivery van and left there as a "free flier."

"As we see it, the platform would be left up there to work for maybe six months," Snoddy explained, "before it would be revisited by another shuttle with a new load of supplies, experiments and a fresh crew." But Snoddy also added that there are scenarios in which planners would not want to have humans aboard the station.

"There are some missions, such as materials processing, where you would want as little gravitational disturbance as possible," he said, "and the movement of a handful of people inside the structure could disturb the experiment by just that much."

The presence of humans also entails breathing gases, a variety of liquids and wastes — some of which must be frequently vented from the space station. Those sporadic bursts of gas and icy droplets can cast a pall over super-sensitive instruments like astronomical telescopes. "You might not want people aboard during missions like that, either," Snoddy added.

To the untrained eye, Houston's operations center space station and Huntsville's platform might not look much different. "The modules (the various parts of

the station) will all probably be round, because the shuttle's cargo bay is round," NASA's Hodge said. "And any one module probably won't be more than 15 feet in diameter or more than 60 feet long, because those are the dimensions of the shuttle's cargo bay."

"We don't feel at all inhibited by the dimension of the space shuttle," said Culbertson, the associate deputy administrator at NASA headquarters and the No. 3 manager of the agency. "It will take more than one flight (of the shuttle) to assemble a station in orbit, perhaps as few as two or as many as five."

But function would affect the final form of the station. "Requirements will determine the architecture," Loftus explained. "If you want an 'ops' (operations) center, then you'd design it for a lot of arrivals and departures, just as you'd design an airport terminal for a major city, with a lot of access into and out of the structure."

"But if you're going to use the station principally as a laboratory, then you'd design the structure to optimize the field of view so that nothing interferes with the operation of the instruments you've got on board."

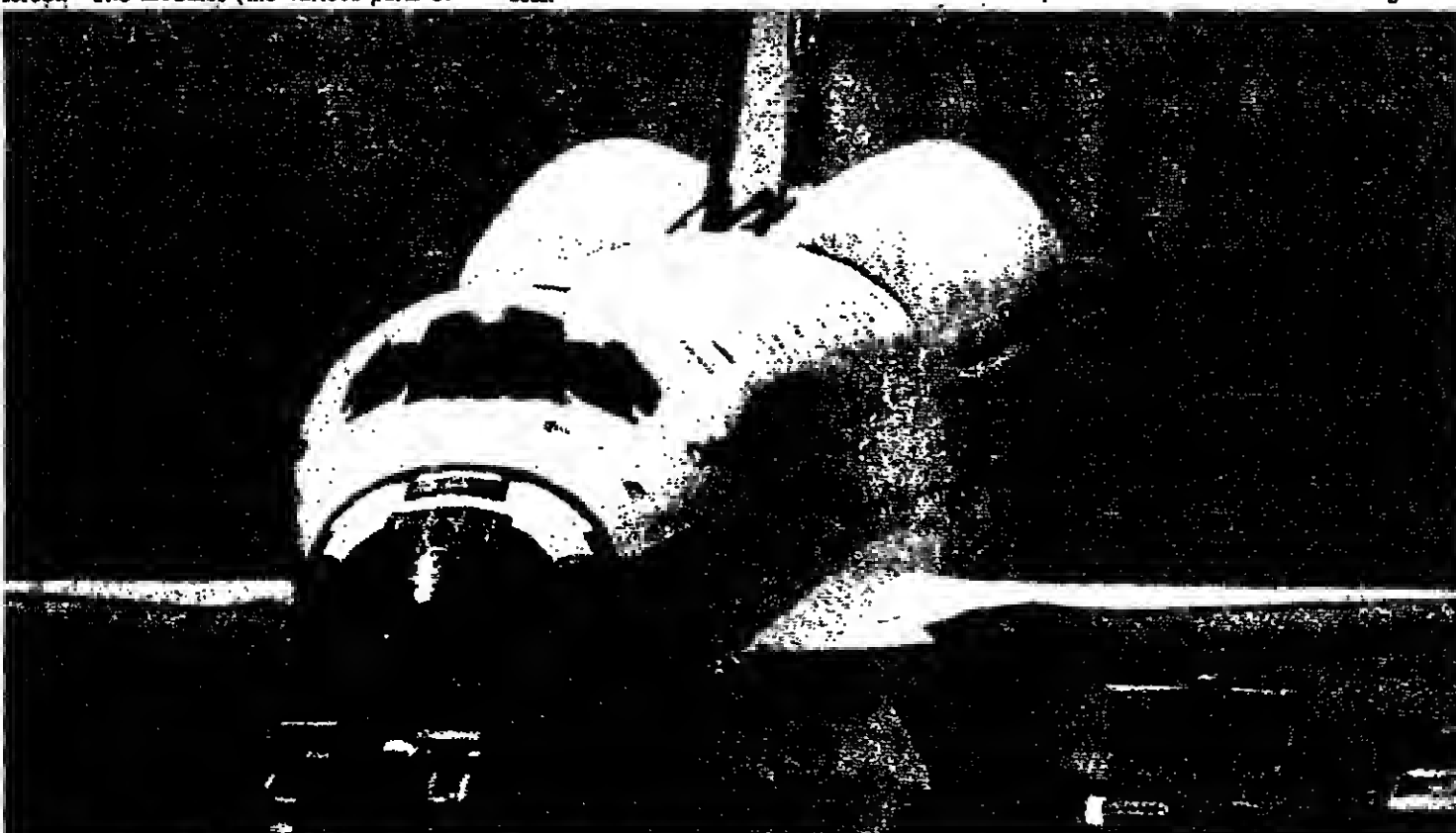
Whichever function is finally chosen, whether operations center or platform — and some within NASA suggest that it would be nice if both could be developed separately — the winning space station will not spring full-blown but instead will evolve in a series of carefully phased steps.

"Growth with grace is the way I like to describe it," Culbertson said. "And the station must have a solid, functional purpose at each phase, none of this waiting-for-the-rest-of-it-to-be-built-before-we-can-use-it sort of thing."

The first module to be built would almost certainly be a habitable core, a structure that could house anywhere from three to as many as eight persons and sustain them for 90 to 180 days.

"It would have all the standard house-keeping capabilities," Culbertson went on, "such as electrical power, life-support systems, communications and the like. It would have provisions for rendezvous and docking operations with such add-on modules as pressurized, manned laboratories and unmanned pallets with scientific or commercial experiments."

The cost of such a simple core would run \$4 billion to \$6 billion, Culbertson estimated, but that figure does not include the add-ons. And if NASA were given a go-ahead by the Reagan administration in fiscal 1985 to begin its development, the space station core could be in orbit by 1990. Additional parts would be added over the projected 15 to 20-year lifetime of the station, and it would grow to two or three times its original size in the process.



CHALLENGER: The U.S. space shuttle Challenger, seen here at the Kennedy Space Center, is scheduled to take off early next year.

Father of rocketry was 'one-dream man'

By Laurie Wertz

"Dreamed at 6:15 a.m. of going to moon, and interested...on where going to land respectively on moon and earth...Was cold, and not enough oxygen density to breathe..."

WASHINGTON (SNS) — Robert Hutchings Goddard (1882-1945) penned these lines in his diary in 1915 — long before Apollo 11's historic landing.

Oct. 5 marks the 100th anniversary of Goddard's birth. Known as the father of American rocketry, this physicist was a wizard with a lofty dream — to create a device capable of flying much higher than any balloon ever had. In a time when space travel was still in the realm of science fiction authors' imaginations, Goddard filled his notebooks with serious speculations about exploring other planets.

Goddard had always been interested in science. As a sickly child growing up in the suburbs of Boston, he experimented with kites and telescopes and pored over H.G. Wells' *War of the Worlds*.

Oct. 19, 1899, proved to be a turning point in Goddard's life. On that day, the 17-year-old boy climbed a cherry tree in his backyard and, as he trimmed the branches, stared upward and daydreamed about a vehicle flying past the Earth's atmosphere to Mars. Years later, Goddard said that he was a different boy when he came down from that tree. For the rest of his life he was possessed by the dream of space travel.

Beginning in 1907, this "one-dream man" devoted his life to the research, design and

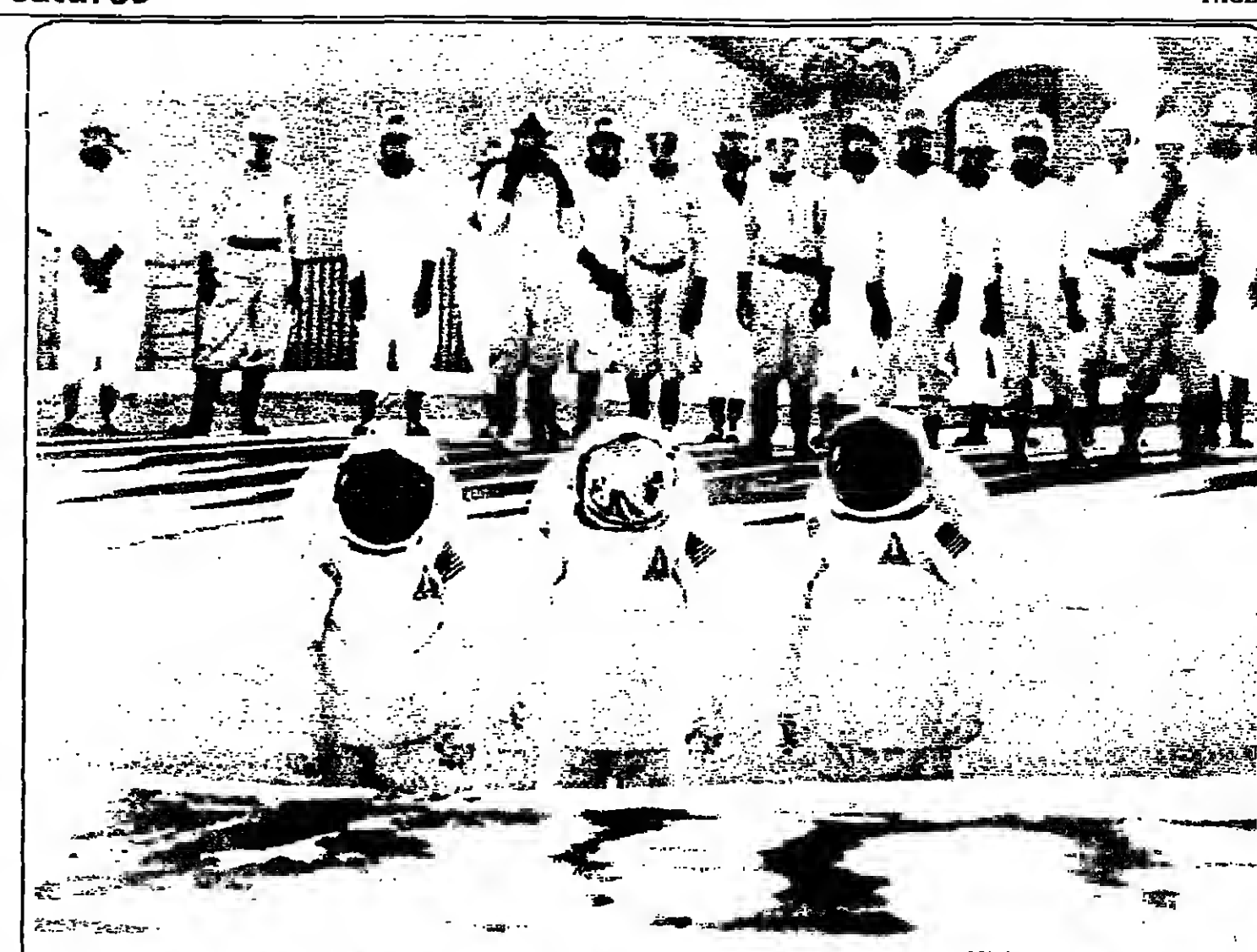
testing of rockets. He experimented with existing rockets and then began to build his own rocket engines, switching from solid to liquid fuel in 1920.

In 1926, Goddard stood in a snow-covered field at his Aunt Effie's farm in Auburn, Mass., and launched the world's first liquid-fuel-propelled rocket. The 10-foot-long projectile soared 184 feet high at 60 miles per hour. The historic event remained unpublished for several years.

"Goddard always shunned publicity," explains Frank Winter, an historian in the space science and exploration department of the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum. "He was a loner in his field." Reluctant to share his work in progress with fellow scientists, Goddard kept his research shrouded in secrecy.

But Goddard's 1919 paper, "A Method of Reaching Extreme Altitudes," did not escape public scrutiny. In this modestly titled work, Goddard quietly concluded that it was possible to build a rocket that could reach the moon. The media seized on the novel notion of a practical moon-rocket and printed headlines like "Modern Jules Verne Invents Rocket to Reach Moon."

Much to his dismay, Goddard's claim caused quite a sensation. According to Winter, that 1919 paper was "one of the catalysts behind the international rocket movement during the 1920s and 30s." The "moon craze" sparked new interest both here and abroad in the possibility of space exploration. With Esther, his devoted wife and secretary-photographer, and a small crew of



ALIEN PHENOMENON: A Hollywood hit called *E.T. (extra terrestrial)* tells the incredible story of alien spaceship that lands on earth and leaves one of its passengers behind. Seen in this shot from the exciting space film are humans dressed in anti-contamination and astronaut outfits about to investigate the alien phenomenon.

Smithsonian exhibit

The golden age of space exploration

WASHINGTON (SNS) — The year was 1957. A popular president named Ike waved at television viewers from the golf links. Perry Como crooned "Dream Along with me" and Elvis Presley was the craze. Gasoline cost 23 cents a gallon.

America was modern, fashionable and self-confident. There were tensions, of course — the Cold War, backyard bomb shelters and civil defense drills dominated the news — but a decade after the end of World War II, the United States had become the unchallenged leader of the free world. American science, technology and a thriving free enterprise system, the U.S. public believed, were the best anywhere, the keystone of Western security.

On Oct. 4, 1957, American confidence was shaken abruptly. Without warning, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1, the world's first earth-orbiting satellite. The Space Age — and race — had begun.

Sputnik sent shock waves through this

country. The United States had been edged out by a dangerous rival and the issues were hotly debated in Congress and the media. Thus galvanized by considerations of national security and political preeminence, the nation embarked on an ambitious program of space exploration that has taken man to the moon, explored the solar system and beyond and witnessed the spectacular success of the space shuttle, the world's first reusable spacecraft.

Today, a quarter of a century after Sputnik, visitors to the Smithsonian's National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C., can vividly relive the past frustrations and debates while cheering the heroes and technological triumphs at a new exhibit commemorating 25 years of space exploration. Featuring TV film clips, newspaper headlines, photographs, Space Age artifacts and memorabilia of the times, the exhibit is a nostalgic journey through the golden age of space exploration. "Anniversaries are an excellent excuse to stop and take stock of where we've been and get some much needed perspective," says assistant curator Allan A. Needell, who sought to place the Space Age in a social and cultural context. "The triumphs of the Space Age did not happen in a vacuum, but were strongly influenced by events happening elsewhere in society."

Consider, for instance, the climate in the immediate wake of Sputnik. The United States was forced to play catch-up with the Soviets, who quickly launched Sputnik 2 on Nov. 3. Pressure mounted on the scientists and engineers from the Naval Research Laboratory who had been assigned the task of launching an earth-orbiting satellite. In contrast to the Soviet program, which was largely conducted in secrecy, the American space effort was publicly conducted. And so it was that, on Dec. 6, before a television viewing audience of millions, the Vanguard rocket carrying a small test satellite exploded a few seconds after ignition. It was Jan. 31, 1958, before the United States successfully orbited Explorer 1.

Against this backdrop, Congress passed the National Aeronautics and Space Act, establishing NASA and setting overall policy for a civilian space program. Sputnik also spurred a critical review of the U.S. education system: many of today's science curricula and education grant and loan programs owe their existence to the National Defense Education Act of 1958 which attracted thousands of young Americans into scientific and engineering careers.

The decade of the 1960s saw a high-stakes, one-upmanship space race as the Soviet Union and the United States vied with each other to be first. Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space on Feb. 12, 1961, followed on May 5 by astronaut Alan Shepard. Less than three weeks after Shepard's successful flight, President Kennedy committed the nation to landing a man on the moon before the end of the decade.

Project Apollo, which was preceded by the successful Mercury and Gemini programs, reached its spectacular culmination on July 20, 1969, as a breathless nation watched two men walk on the moon. Once again, American science and technology had become the focal point for world admiration. And increasingly, the American consumer found Space Age technology a part of everyday life.

In contrast to the successes in space and science, the 60s included more than their share of tragedy, social turmoil and global unrest. John Kennedy, Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King were assassinated. It was also the era of the great society and the war on poverty. The civil rights movement gained new strength while the war in Vietnam and opposition to it reached their peak.

If the United States had its problems, so did the Soviet Union due to world reaction to the Berlin Wall, the Cuban missile crisis and the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. Elsewhere around the globe, the Cultural Revolution rocked China.

Paradoxically, Needell notes, "The great space triumphs of the 60s took place amidst the backdrop of upheaval. The enterprise of science seemed to provide us with some constructive foundations during a period when everything else seemed to be falling apart." The national prestige gained from Apollo

continued long after the event, but success led to some complacency. "Many people soon lost interest in space," Needell says. In the 1970s, space became commonplace — yet orbiting laboratories like Skylab provided a wealth of scientific knowledge: people around the world thrilled to images of Mars, Jupiter and Saturn beamed to earth by the Viking and Voyager spacecraft cameras.

Still, the average American was more concerned with environmental pollution, long lines at gasoline stations and Watergate than with outer space. Social and political problems were paramount: when solutions were not forthcoming, the question was raised, "If we can put a man on the moon, why can't we...?"

Looking back over past 25 years, Needell says, "There's no question that many things about our society have changed — our tastes in music, literature, fashion, even food, for instance, and especially our science and technology."

Unsurprisingly, one thing that has not changed is the tone of the political debates. In 1957, for example, many people blamed America's lack of success in space on Eisenhower and his administration's perceived failure to develop a high priority space program. Eisenhower sought to assure Americans that the United States was not behind, and television film clips from the era show him as a fatherly, calming influence, while opposition politicians seized the issue and tried to make the most of it.

Today, administration space policies are once again the subject of controversy. The issues are different than they were 25 years ago, but there are striking similarities in the debates. In July, President Reagan issued his long-awaited statement on national space policy in which he reaffirmed the national commitment to the exploration and use of space "in support of our national well-being." Nonetheless, some politicians found fault in his emphasis on national security and military uses of space.

There are also echoes today of the debate heard near the end of the Apollo project: now, as then, some scientists are worried over the future of planetary exploration — long the crowning jewel of the U.S. space program.

What then, does the future hold? Many are encouraged by the success of the space shuttle: some see it as today's symbol of U.S. intention to be in space tomorrow.

"There may, in fact, be as great an advance in the next 25 years as in the past," Needell speculates. "One thing is likely: The military will account for larger portions of our space effort. And private industry also will play a greater role in space communications and manufacturing. But whether inspirational accomplishments like the lunar landings and the new views of our planetary neighbors will continue remains to be seen."

"In an age when resources must be carefully managed and priorities set, it is worth recalling what we have learned and what we have gained in space during the past 25 years."



LAUNCHING: Apollo 11 taking off from the Kennedy Space Center.

America's No. 1crippler

Palliatives aplenty to ease pain of arthritis but no cure in sight

By Michael Unger

NEW YORK (N) — Ever since the physicians of ancient Greece prescribed bathing in a stew of boiled wolf to soothe swollen joints, there has been no lack of improbable palliatives to ease the pain and crippling effects of arthritis.

But just as wolf broth doesn't cure arthritis, nothing else does, either. In fact, the term "quack" probably owes its genesis to arthritis. In 16th century England, medical mountebanks known as "quack-salers" roamed the countryside "quacking," or bawling, their selves and balms for aching arthritic joints. People would try anything — and still do — to relieve the pain and halt the advance of the disease.

Even today, some misinformed arthritis sufferers sit vainly in abandoned uranium mines, wear copper bracelets or eat green-lipped New Zealand mussels to seek relief for the common group of disorders that afflicts more than 30 million Americans and affects one family in three — more people than any other disease. It is the nation's No. 1crippler. Yet, says the Arthritis Foundation's medical director, Dr. Frederic C. McDuffie, "not enough arthritis patients are adequately informed about their disease."

With no cure in sight, the endless search for more effective anti-arthritis drugs has prompted the nation's pharmaceutical houses to develop more and more new preparations in a class known as non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, NSAIDs for short. It has turned into one of the classic drug industry wars, with a dozen firms already vying for a lucrative share of what is expected to be a billion-dollar market, and a dozen other firms developing their entries.

The war's chief casualty to date has been Eli Lilly Co.'s oraflex brand of benoxaprofen. Lilly was forced to suspend all sales of its highly publicized once-a-day NSAID, oraflex, on Aug. 4 after reports of 61 deaths in Great Britain and 11 in the United States among persons taking it. Most of the deaths involved liver and kidney damage among older arthritis patients.

Now, NSAID proliferation is being questioned by public-interest health groups and by physicians. "Many rheumatologists ... are disturbed by this proliferation of arthritis remedies," reported a recent issue of *Medical World News* which is widely read by physicians. "They see pharmaceutical-firm type directed over the heads of physicians to impressionable patients, who become disillusioned when the latest touted NSAID turns out — for them — no better than their old standby or aspirin."

The magazine added, "so far, there's no way of predicting whether aspirin will be tolerated well or whether a given NSAID will

bring relief—or whether another one (or two in combination) might give still more relief. Some rheumatologists call the choice an art. Others, more bluntly, call it hit-or-miss."

Dr. Andrei Calin, who teaches medicine at Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif., argued facetiously that it makes little difference which NSAID is used, that he might as well give blue pills to patients who like blue, capsules to those who don't like tablets, and small tablets to those who don't like large ones. "The point is, there's no such thing as a rational choice among the NSAIDs," Calin said. "The only rational choice is aspirin because it's the cheapest." But other doctors strongly disagree. And the Arthritis Foundation's position is that patients should have the widest possible variety of NSAIDs available because there is no way of predicting which patients will be aided by which drugs.

The most common forms of arthritis, which literally means joint inflammation and numbers about 100 different diseases, are

osteoarthritis (more than 16 million cases) and rheumatoid arthritis (more than 7 million cases). Others are lupus, ankylosing spondylitis (arthritis of the spine), gout, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, bursitis, rheumatic fever and arthritis resulting from infections such as meningitis and gonorrhea or, in Lyme arthritis, from the bite of an infected deer tick. All are connective-tissue disorders that have in common widespread immunologic alterations. No one treatment is sufficient to control all of them. And individuals react differently to different drugs.

Now that it has been made clear to the drug firms that Arthur Hull Hayes Jr., the federal Food and Drug Administration commissioner, favors letting drug companies advertise directly to consumers, the pharmaceutical houses appear more than happy to accommodate. One company, Boots Pharmaceuticals Inc., appealed directly to patients with a \$1.50 rebate offer for its

NSAID, rufen. But some physicians complain that patients misunderstand the advertising claims. "At least I understand what the studies mean," said Dr. William O'Brien, a professor of medicine at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville. "Patients don't. I see a war of claims developing that's going to hurt everybody."

O'Brien said he was besieged by patients demanding oraflex after widespread media reports touted the drug. "These patients were pleading to get this drug because they thought it could cure them," O'Brien said. "Now, maybe Lilly didn't claim exactly that — but that's what got through to patients." Lilly claimed that oraflex may retard the disease process of arthritis, but the FDA asked Lilly to change its promotional materials because they had entered the realm of unproven clinical benefits.

"At any point in time, about a third of the 31 million U.S. citizens with arthritis are not taking any kind of prescription medicine, and

many that are getting treated aren't satisfied," said Dr. Ian Shedden, Lilly's vice president for research. "They all tend to shop around, trying first this and then that, before moving on and trying another arthritis drug."

Even before the current controversy over Lilly's oraflex, the Food and Drug Administration was moving to require all NSAIDs to contain a warning about possible liver damage. That regulation is now in effect and the manufacturers are adding the warning to their package inserts — which most patients never see.

NSAIDs, which include aspirin, relieve pain, inflammation, stiffness and swelling. Many NSAIDs don't have to be taken as often as aspirin and are not among the cortisone family of steroid drugs, which have their own serious long-term side effects, such as lowered resistance to infection. NSAIDs relieve pain by inhibiting the body's production of powerful hormone-like chemicals called prostaglandins, which stimulate pain. But

prostaglandins also protect the stomach lining, which may be why prolonged use of NSAIDs can cause gastrointestinal upset and bleeding. The rationale for using the NSAIDs or any drug is that the benefits may outweigh the risks in severe cases.

The NSAIDs are manufactured under a variety of names: motrin and rufen, whose generic name is ibuprofen, nalfon (fenoprofen), naprosyn (naproxen), meclomen (mefenamate), indocin (indomethacin), tolectin (tolmetin), clinoril (sulindac), feldene (piroxicam) and dolobid (diflunisal). Like oraflex, feldene need only be taken once daily — a big advantage for older patients who may forget to take regular doses.

Others are: butazolidin (phenylbutazone), which was the first of the NSAID class to be approved by the FDA, back in 1952, and dearyl (oxyphenbutazone), trilisate (choline magnesium trisilicate), naprox (naproxen sodium), and zomax (zomepirate).

But aspirin still is the most frequently prescribed arthritis medication and the drug-of-choice of most physicians. Just two or three aspirin tablets can relieve pain but, to reduce arthritis inflammation and swelling, higher and more frequent doses are required. Doctors usually start their arthritis patients on aspirin and switch them to another of the NSAID if necessary. If that doesn't work, they may try therapy with other substances such as gold salts, or drugs such as prednisone, penicillamine, hydroxychloroquine, or new experimental techniques that sometimes arrest joint degeneration. In extreme instances, surgery also may be tried.

It may take more than a year to find the most satisfactory drug for an arthritis patient, trying one medicine after another over several weeks, or even in combination — an unorthodox practice that most doctors are reluctant to talk about. Some doctors prescribe the simultaneous use of both aspirin and one of the NSAIDs for certain patients while others may resort to the use of two NSAIDs in combination, one known for its anti-inflammatory characteristics and the other thought of as a painkiller.

Virtually all NSAIDs, while requiring fewer doses than aspirin, also produce side effects in some people. Nausea, indigestion and heartburn are the most common, but taking the drugs with food may prevent these symptoms. Bleeding from the stomach, said to be unusual, is next, followed by headache, swelling of the ankles, skin rash, ringing in the ears, dizziness and lightheadedness, and blurring of vision. NSAIDs, including aspirin, can take the symptoms of asthma or peptic ulcer worse in some people.

British storm over test-tube technique blows over

LONDON (AP) — The British Medical Association on Tuesday withdrew its ban on doctors helping test-tube baby pioneer Dr. Robert Edwards, after receiving assurances that he is not experimenting on leftover human embryos.

A storm in medical circles and the press followed Edwards' disclosure on Sunday that he kept human embryos left over from the in-vitro fertilization technique which enables infertile women to have babies. Newspaper headlines and editorials denounced his "experiments", and one critic accused him of engaging in "barnyard technology."

The BMA, which opposes the freezing of embryos or experimentation on them, strongly advised other doctors on Monday against cooperating with Edwards, whose work with gynecologist Patrick Steptoe resulted in the birth of the world's first test-tube

baby in 1978, Louise Joy Brown.

In a joint statement issued after a two-hour meeting Tuesday with BMA secretary Dr. John Havard, Edwards denied he had carried out any experiments on the embryos and said he had no intention of doing so until the profession completed ethical discussions on all aspects of test-tube baby work.

After receiving Edwards' assurances, the BMA said it was again authorizing doctors to cooperate with him. Its advice, although not legally binding, applies technically to Steptoe who runs a private fertility clinic at Bourn Hall near Cambridge with Edwards.

The joint statement failed to appease critics. Dr. Peggy Norris, secretary of the anti-abortion World Federation of Doctors who Respect Human Life, said it "does not answer the question of the ultimate destination of these spare human embryos."

Mrs. Nuala Scarisbrick, administrator of the anti-abortion group, Life, said: "We are not at all satisfied."

The joint statement said: "Dr. Edwards has repeatedly called for ethical discussions on all aspects of work on test-tube babies, and on the associated problems of the spare embryos."

"He also advocates that further research should be carried out in order to elucidate congenital anomalies and to study the earliest stages of differentiation (differences in the process of growth)."

"The BMA advice to doctors is that they should not take part in any such extension of experimental work beyond that which is necessary to carry out the procedure of in-vitro fertilization."

"Dr. Edwards points out that he has not

carried out such experiments and that he does not intend to do so until the general position is clarified. His comments on the possibility of such work are entirely speculative."

A BMA spokesman later clarified the statement, saying: "Dr. Edwards is thinking about research, but it is all speculative. We think it is ethical to observe spare human embryos though it would not be ethical to carry out experiments. By studying the spare embryos you can keep an eye out for any abnormalities which might be present in the embryo implanted in the womb."

On Monday, Edwards issued a statement on his work with spare embryos. It said: "To a few patients, three or four eggs are fertilized and two or three replaced. The remaining embryos will grow for three or four days longer, and it must be ethically acceptable to observe them during this period with the patient's consent. We have observed 15 embryos aged five days, and two up to four days older. These observations have helped to ensure that the babies born in our work were fully normal."

The BMA has in the past approved test-tube baby methods to help women with blocked fallopian tubes. But it opposes freezing or experiments with extra eggs, removed from the ovaries of women and fertilized with the sperm of their husbands.

More than 50 births, including two sets of twins, have been brought about through in-vitro fertilization since the July 25, 1978, birth of Louise Brown.

NEXT WEEK Dr. Steincrohn discusses ...

Saturday, Oct. 2
Doctors need to go on the diagnostic trail to find the reason for FUO — Fever Of Undetermined Origin.

Sunday, Oct. 3
Standing in front of a video game for hours can lead to "video foot" — considerable foot pain and even strain in the lower back.

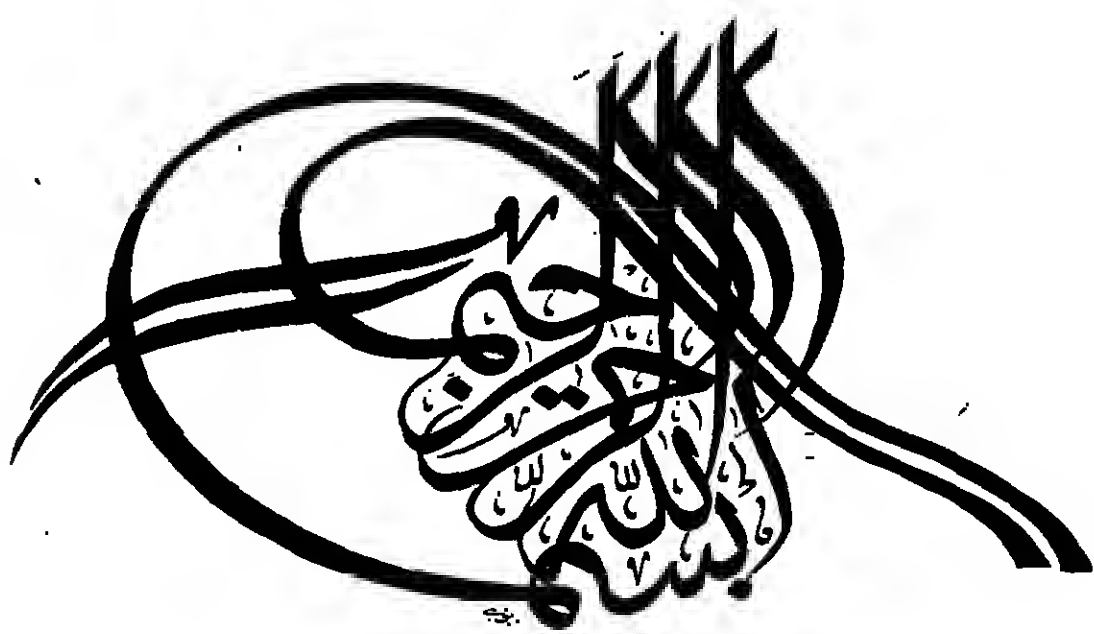
Monday, Oct. 4
Investigators have discovered that many patients who used beta-blockers showed a decreased tendency toward type A behavior,



while others who took the usual diuretic treatment showed more pronounced type A behavior.

Tuesday, Oct. 5
Yes, people can be allergic to parakeets.

Wednesday, Oct. 6
One estimate is that at least a few thousand Americans choke to death every year on food stuck in their throats. That's why it's so important to learn the Heimlich maneuver. Its purpose is to suddenly compress the air in the lungs which increases the pressure within the trachea to suddenly release the object.



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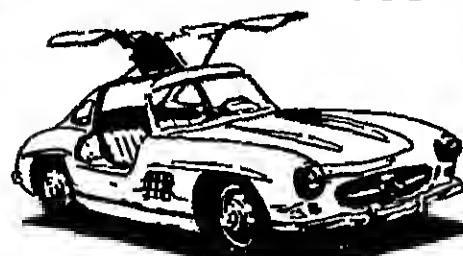
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War of posters

Brazil facing poll phenomenon

By Oliver Wates

MANAUS, Brazil (R) — A virtual ban on paid television and radio campaigning has helped turn the run-up to Brazil's national elections into a war of posters.

The ban, one of the more controversial electoral rulings imposed by the military-led government, allows candidates to broadcast only their names, biographies and photographs.

One result is that with seven weeks to go before the poll, Manaus, as well as other cities, is covered with posters. They are plastered on virtually every available surface in the city — lamp posts, telegraph poles, shop windows hoardings and cars.

Humberto Michiles, the Social Democratic Party (PDS) candidate for the state assembly, even hung them from trees. Where a poster will not stick, party workers paint their slogans — on derelict buildings and curbstones, a cemetery wall, even parts of Manaus Cathedral have not been spared.

As fast as municipal cleaners or rival parties tear down posters and paint over slogans, campaign workers are around to replace them. Press reports said one jobless man in Rio de Janeiro was hired by a political party to fly-poster an area in the night, and then by a rival party the next night to cover them.

The 53 million voters will choose the 23 state governors, federal senators and congressmen, state assemblies, mayors and town councilors in the Nov. 15 poll. The all-powerful post of president is not at stake.



NATIVE INDIAN: This inhabitant of the Brazilian jungle, like other native Indians, is exempted from voting in the national elections scheduled for Nov. 15.

The vast Amazonas state presents special difficulties for campaign organizers. It contains a mere 450,000 electors and some of the most inhospitable terrain on earth. Manaus itself, where more than half the voters live, is no real problem, but there is no easy way to campaign in the little communities scattered throughout the dense equatorial jungle.

"The difficulties are enormous," said Jose Levy, Manaus campaign organizer of the main opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB). "Because of the distances, an election campaign in Amazonas is very expensive."

His opposite number in the pro-government PDS, Jose Afonso Lasmar, agreed. "It's a great problem not being able to use the television," he said. Besides the broadcasting ban, another far-reaching ruling is "vote linkage". Each elector, who will be voting to fill five or six posts from councilor to state governor, must vote only for candidates of the same party or his vote will be annulled.

Most political commentators said this measure, introduced earlier this year, was aimed at helping the PDS. If so, it has backfired in Amazonas. The election in this state is virtually a straight fight between the PDS and PMDB, and while the government party has stronger candidates at lower levels the opposition's Gilberto Mestrinho is overwhelming favorite for governor.

A former Amazonas governor and a millionaire, Mestrinho is very popular and his aides talk of his winning 70 percent of the vote. But an elector who votes for him cannot also vote for PDS candidates for other posts, to the frustration of Dr. Lasmar. "Linkage is a big problem," he said. "In the districts we find people who want to vote for our candidates for councilor or state deputy, but then insist they want to vote for Gilberto for governor. We're facing an electoral phenomenon."

Both the PDS candidate for governor, broadcaster Jose Filho, and Mestrinho spend much of the campaign traveling their enormous territory, leaving Manaus to aides. As most towns and villages in Amazonas are on the main branches of the huge river, and roads are a rarity, the campaigning is done by boat.

The key candidates fly in a group to a point far up the Negro, Purus, Madeira or Solimoes, then sail down, stopping to make speeches in the center of each tiny settlement on the way. A trip down the Solimoes from the Peruvian border to Manaus takes 10 days.

Apart from distributing leaflets, cigarette lighters, shopping bags and T-shirts bearing the candidates' names, the main task of the party workers has been to show the electorate how to use the voting system.

The candidates are registered by either their full names or the ones by which they are generally known, but they also have numbers which illiterate voters can use instead.

Voting is compulsory in Brazil and during the last national poll in 1978, for Congress, more than one-fifth of the votes cast in Amazonas were spoiled or blank.

People who do not vote are penalized by not having the elector's stamp on their documents, which can cause problems when applying for jobs or benefits.

But official stamps matter little to the tough breed of gold-diggers, rubber-collectors, hunters and loggers who make up much of the Amazonas population. The jungle's other inhabitants, the tribes of native Indians, are exempted.

Tolbas of Egypt prosper trapping poisonous reptiles

By Dalia Baligh

ABU RAWASH, Egypt (AP) — In the soft morning light, 10-year-old Assad Tolba lifts stones, searching for scorpions. He immobilizes the venomous insects with a handful of sand, plucks them up between his fingers and drops them into his sack.

He is the latest generation of a family that makes its living snaring birds, lizards, poisonous snakes and other creatures that most people try to avoid.

Family members say the 500 members of the Tolba clan who live in this mud village near the great Pyramid each makes about 15 pounds a day (\$18). They sell their exotic catches to museums, zoos and scientific institutions. Frogs are sold to connoisseurs in France.

"The house is never empty," said the head of the family, Tolba Abdel Halim, motioning to cloth sacks strewn about the room. The sacks contain everything from harmless lizards to two-meter-long poisonous cobras. "Babies are taught to avoid these sacks," Tolba, 55, explained. "But toddlers are taught the names of the creatures."

When the Tolba children reach young Assad's age, they have already had several years experience tracking in the desert. Family elders say the children do not fear their prey.

"They join in hunting expeditions from the age of 5," Tolba said, "mainly to learn the trade first-hand. And they can help in catching scorpions because that is simple."

Family members say the Tolbas started their unusual trade about 150 years ago when an ancestor began trapping bats in the tombs of ancient Egyptians. "He saw paintings of other reptiles on tomb walls and started catching them, especially after he found they could be sold," said Rizk, Tolba's eldest son.

What began as a hobby has now blossomed into big business by local standards. The Tolbas have a government permit to trap dangerous creatures throughout the country.

Although others are involved in trapping, the Tolbas are said to dominate the business in Egypt. They have a worldwide reputation among zoos, museums and research institutes. "It's a profitable business," said Rizk, with a grin. He said the family earns 30,000 Egyptian pounds (\$36,000) annually from sales to universities alone.

Snakes range in price from three pounds (\$3.6) for common, non-poisonous varieties to 100 pounds (\$121) a piece for rare species. Hawks and eagles can command anywhere from 100 pounds (\$121) to 500 pounds (\$605), Rizk Tolba said.

The average annual wage in this country is the equivalent of \$450. Although the money is good, the work presents some obvious hardships. Tracking trips through the desert range from a couple of days to a couple of months, usually in arid, rocky terrain with temperatures in the 90s Fahrenheit (around 32 C).

Thier close association with poisonous snakes and other dangerous creatures has given the Tolbas a respect and a healthy wariness of their prey. The Tolbas claim that in 150 years no member of the family has ever died from a bite, though several have been bitten.

If a family member is bitten by a poisonous snake, his relatives apply medication as soon as possible. Rizk Tolba said he was once on a tracking expedition when his cousin was bitten by a poisonous snake.

"We immediately placed constricting bandages, but he was not given antidote until two days later," he said. "He lived but his hand was paralyzed."



SNAKES ROUNDUP: Rattlesnakes rounded up at Whigham, South Georgia, for later transportation to the reptile institute for venom milking for medical purposes.



SHOOTOUT: This sight is not uncommon in cities like Houston, Detroit or Chicago. This is a scene from a TV series called 'Chicago Story', a realistic program made in the police stations, hospitals, courts and streets of Chicago.

Close behind Detroit in homicides

Houston sets record in crime wave

By Allen Van Cranebrook

HOUSTON (R) — This fast-growing city, which claims the title "energy capital of the world," may be on its way to becoming the crime capital of the United States.

Last year its murder rate was second only to Detroit among the 20 largest U.S. cities. And a week ago the Texas department of public safety said the number of reported major crimes in Houston in the first six months of 1982 climbed 17.7 percent from the comparable 1981 period, to more than 79,000. The statewide increase was much smaller at 5.4 percent, matching rise in Dallas.

Police and academic experts say economic distress is the main reason for the recent surge in major crimes here, which contrasts at a 2.9 percent decrease last year. The U.S. recession came late to Houston, with substantial layoffs hoisting unemployment to record level last spring.

Meanwhile, the city absorbed a continuing influx of people from other parts of the United States as well as Mexico, "looking for jobs and not being able to find them," sociologist William Martin said.

Martin believes the steady flow of people into Houston in search of employment opportunities accounts for the increase in major crimes here than in other Texas cities.

He said many of the newly arrived are cut off from their families and community institutions that might have kept them under control if they had not left home.

The impact of the economic downturn is reflected in increases of more than 20 percent in robberies, larceny and car theft. The largest rise, 55 percent, was in aggravated assault, which, Martin said, "is likely to happen when people are desperate and frustrated."

Homicides rose by 4.2 percent to 321 in the first half of this year, and this indicates the total for all of 1982 probably will set another record.

Last year Houston's 680 homicides gave it a murder rate of 41 for every 100,000 residents, close behind Detroit's 44, according to a survey by *The Houston Chronicle*.

In contrast, New York — with a worldwide reputation for crime — had a murder rate of only 26 per 100,000. Police say a growing number of killings in Houston occur among the city's Mexican population, both as victims and suspects.

Martin, who served on a committee appointed by the chief of police in 1979 to study the rising murder rate, said the group found 87 percent of the increase from the previous year involved Mexicans, many of them recent immigrants.

Saul Tannenbaum, a University of Houston criminologist, said the city's illegal

aliens are "prominently victimized." He believes the relatively high crime rate may be due partly to Houston's unplanned growth and "frontier" life-style, which he said provides extraordinary opportunities for crime.

Other authorities cite deficiencies in public services. Betsy S. Comstock, a Baylor College of Medicine psychiatrist, said she was alarmed by inadequate mental health services.

She said applicants face long waiting lists for treatment, adding that one result of untreated mental illness is an increase in street violence and criminal behavior.

In addition, Houston's police department has long had a reputation for inefficiency. A recent survey showed its response time to reports of crime is far slower than in other cities. Furthermore, last year it solved only 10.8 percent of the major crimes, about one-half the nationwide rate, according to Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics.

Police blame a manpower shortage for the department's low ratings. Martin agrees: "We don't have anywhere near enough police for our population."

Mayor Kathryn Whitmire has made several moves to correct the situation since her election a year ago — hiring a new police chief away from Atlanta and raising the police department's budget by 20 percent.

Nepalese critics deplore shift to elitist education

By Aditya Man Shrestha

KATMANDU (Depthnews) — Nepal is launching yet another experiment in public education after a traumatic experience in the last decade.

The decade witnessed a series of trials and errors in Nepalese education. The country tried to do away with the British system bequeathed to India and the neighboring countries. But there were more failures than successes. Since then, Nepalese educators have been in quandary especially when political turmoil started sweeping the campuses.

The new experiment is the International Baccalaureate (IB) course that the National Education Committee has decided to introduce effective this year. The IB course is a comparatively new innovation introduced by Western educators when they met in Geneva in 1967.

They have set a standard curriculum for internationally acceptable examination and students huddling it would be admissible to universities in countries other than their own.

Thus, the scheme is oriented toward those who can afford to send their children abroad for higher education. And Dr. Suresh Raj Sharma, national education committee secretary, doesn't hide this fact. He says the IB course is intended for "the best brains of the kingdom." He plans to train them at five regional schools which he describes as the "centers of excellence."

However, critics fear that these will turn out instead to be the centres of affluence where the best will come from Nepal's privileged class. They stress that the Nepalese government is committing a mistake in neglecting mass education and over-emphasizing elitist training.

Education in Nepal is free but not compulsory at the primary level up to Class V. But free textbooks are provided only up to Class III. The literacy rate is only 20 percent, with the rural areas and women trailing far behind the towns and cities and the men.

High school education extends to Class X after which Nepalese students take the school leaving certificate examination. That qualifies them to enter into various faculties in the colleges. The colleges usually offer four-year courses and two more years for post-graduate studies.

The IB course, according to Dr. Sharma, will take three years after schooling and qualify the students to graduate in two years.

However, for the prospective IB students class curricula would be reoriented right after their primary schooling.

The British-aided Budhanilkantha school, 10 kms north of Katmandu, will be the seat of this proposed educational experiment. The school currently ranks as the best and most expensive public school affordable only by a handful of rich Nepalese families. It is manned and managed by British teachers.

Budhanilkantha graduates have a better command of the English language, better discipline, better results at the examinations than the rest of the students. They are trained in etiquette reminiscent of the British aristocracy.

The school is thus considered symbolic of the production of Nepalese elite. Four more Budhanilkantha-type schools are proposed to be established within the next four years.

Nepalese educators seem to be no more in a dilemma whether to adopt an egalitarian system emphasizing vocational training or letting the poor and the rich have their own opportunities.

The five-year new education plan implemented in 1975 took the egalitarian view by abolishing all expensive public schools. It also disallowed Nepalese students from taking the internationally recognized Senior Cambridge examination in Nepal.

However, the new approach is going to reverse the whole process by allowing the Senior Cambridge examination to be held in

Nepal and also introducing the General Certificate Examination (GCE) "O" level along the British pattern.

The Nepalese elite have charged that the old education plan tried to turn their sons and daughters into carpenters and blacksmiths which are considered socially low in Nepal's caste system. As a result, there was a large-scale exodus of Nepalese students to Indian universities, aggravating the already adverse balance of payments problem with India.

The exodus seems to have played a major role in the adoption of the new approach to public education. With this switch, however, observers believe that it will be long before Nepal's educational system becomes really useful and stable enough to meet the country's needs.



UNDERSTANDING BATS: Because they fly only at night, bats are the least known of all flying creatures. Bats are not birds, but mammals with wings. They spend their non-flying time hanging upside down. There are some 1,000 different types of bats, most of which live on insects. In Switzerland, bats are being studied by leading naturalists dedicated to finding more about their mysterious life.

To promote investment

America, Egypt sign treaty

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (AP) — The United States has signed with Egypt — its first treaty to promote investment abroad by businessmen.

Trade Representative William H. Brock, signing for the United States, said Wednesday that its major purpose is to provide more growth, jobs and opportunity for Egypt.

"Amid all the problems we have in this world today, it is important that we keep our eyes focused on the positive things that we can do together," he said.

Wagih Shindy, minister of investment and international cooperation, signed for Egypt. "This treaty... conveys a message to many other countries, providing them with a pattern of healthy and important cooperation that can positively lead to growth and progress," he said.

The treaty still needs the approval of the U.S. Senate, which is expected in time to have it go into effect next year.

Brock's negotiators are in contact with 25

countries all over the world in the attempt to negotiate more of these treaties, with the hope that they will help end the decline of American investments which have provided much the money used to buy U.S. imports. Last year, for the first time in decades, foreign investment in the United States was larger than American investment in other countries.

Another purpose is to further the Reagan administration's policy of turning over to Private business more of the burden of helping poor countries, as the United States cuts its official aid.

The treaty provides investors with a guarantee that if they get into trouble with the government of the country they invest in, they can take their case to an independent body — the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, sponsored by the World Bank.

Rice trade victim of surplus

BANGKOK, Sept. 29 (Dephnews) — Rice exports are not a lucrative undertaking at this time because of depressed international prices for the cereal, says the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

Bumper crops in both key exporting and importing countries are the main reason for the price slump which started in mid-1981. FAO, which monitors worldwide cereal production and trade, also reports that market conditions for rice in the remaining months of this year will be greatly influenced by the outcome of crops already planted.

Most crops in Asia, North America, Latin America and Africa promise better yields compared to last year. Definitely good results are predicted for Brazil, Indonesia and Communist China.

Reviewing developments in the global rice

EEC proposes

aid to Sri Lanka

BRUSSELS, Sept. 29 (AP) — The European Economic Community Wednesday asked member governments to send \$1.8 million (2.1 million ECU) worth of cereal to Sri Lanka to feed drought victims.

The 10,000 tons of cereal in the emergency proposal would help feed 400,000 families in 18 districts in northwest Sri Lanka, where the drought has hit hardest.

The new grant would supplement aid worth \$5.4 million (5.9 million ECU) already earmarked for Sri Lanka this year.

Some countries are unlikely to sign, according to an aide to Brock-Assistant trade Representative Harvey Bale — because they feel foreign investors should not have any greater rights than their own citizens, who would not have access to an international body.

Brock noted that the U.S. investors have put \$227 billion of their money abroad, but "less than 1 percent" of the total has gone to Egypt. Bale estimated the total of U.S. investment there at \$1 billion.

Though many other countries have signed investment treaties, with mixed results, Bale said U.S. accord would be more important.

The deal for the aircraft — described by McDonnell Douglas as 40 percent more fuel-efficient than comparable planes — may be extended beyond that period, according to the spokesman.

He said the unique arrangement contains a provision for American to share its operating profits with McDonnell Douglas if results achieved by the plane are better than expected.

Analysts said the deal gives American, suffering along with the rest of the airline industry from a slump in traffic, the use of fuel-efficient jets without the need for costly loans.

PEKING, Sept. 29 (AFP) — Communist China will appeal for foreign aid for the construction of a nuclear plant in eastern China with twin 900 megawatt pressurized-water reactors similar to the plant proposed for the southern province of Guangdong, an official from the ministry of nuclear industry said Wednesday.

Meanwhile, the English language *China Daily* reported Wednesday in a separate development, the 300 megawatt station planned for the vast eastern port city of Shanghai, would be twice as big as originally announced.

The plant will have twin pressurized-water reactors (PWR) of 300 megawatts (MW) each and it will be built practically without foreign aid.

The project will cost around 570 million yuan (\$290 million), said the newspaper, adding that the plant should be working by 1988.

3rd World employment outlook grim

HONG KONG, Sept. 29 (Dephnews) — Youth unemployment and underemployment in the Third World are bound to become more severe due to the global economic recession.

Those particularly affected live in countries which are oil-importing and raw material-exporting. The same problem is expected to worsen in the industrialized nations but not with the same degree of severity as in the Third World.

The gloomy projection comes from the International Labor Organization (ILO) in its latest assessment of the world employment situation.

ILO Director-General Francis Blanchard reports: "Many countries are now facing a serious economic and financial crisis which is making everyday life harder for young people, accentuating their own particular problems and casting a shadow over their future."

As it is, the world is already confronted with the problem of employing its millions of idle youths. ILO statistics are grim and mind-boggling. One of 5 people in the world today is between 15 and 24 years old; over three-quarters of them numbering 665 million live in the Third World. 60 percent of whom are in Asia.

By the year 2000, the youth population would have jumped to 1,069 million from 857 million in 1980. The same ILO figures indicate that in both developed and developing nations, a large percentage of the total unemployed are the young. Worse still, their share is bound to increase as national economies deteriorate further, throwing more people out of work.

Countries where the youth constitute more than 50 percent of the total unemployed are Thailand, Syria, India, Barbados, Italy,

McDonnell leases planes to U.S. airline

NEW YORK, Sept. 29 (R) — McDonnell Douglas has arranged an unusual deal to lease 20 of its "Super 80" jets to American Airlines in what is seen as an attempt to gain a competitive edge over rival aircraft manufacturers.

A spokesman for American, a major U.S. airline, said Tuesday that the agreement allows it to return any of the twin-engine, 140-passenger jets at the end of a five-year period beginning next May without penalty. It can return them earlier upon payment of a cancellation fee.

The deal for the aircraft — described by McDonnell Douglas as 40 percent more fuel-efficient than comparable planes — may be extended beyond that period, according to the spokesman.

He said the unique arrangement contains a provision for American to share its operating profits with McDonnell Douglas if results achieved by the plane are better than expected.

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Gold surges

Dollar rates shed gains

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP) — The dollar dipped against major currencies in trading Wednesday as U.S. interest rates eased and West Germany's political crisis dampened. The price of gold edged up.

Some European dealers said the dollar was still in demand. Bankers Trust Co., America's 10th largest bank, cut its prime lending rate from 13.5 percent to 13 percent Tuesday. Federal funds, the rate on overnight loans of reserves among banks, fell to 9 percent from 9.75 percent. Eurodollar rates also softened.

In Tokyo, where the business day ends before Europe's begins, the dollar tumbled. After rising for three straight trading days, it closed at 268.40 yen against 269.50 yen Tuesday.

It cost \$1.7010 to buy one British pound in London. Tuesday's late rate was \$1.6945. Other European rates Wednesday compared to Tuesday's late levels: 7.1225 French francs, down from 7.1765, 2.5210 German marks, down from 2.542.1672 Swiss francs.

The price of gold opened in London at \$415.00 an ounce, \$2.50 up on Tuesday's closing rate. London's five major bullion dealers later "fixed" the recommended trading rate at \$413.15.

In Zurich, the opening was \$413.75, \$4 up on Tuesday's close. It later inched up to \$414.00.

Bullion closed earlier in Hong Kong at \$412.31, up \$2.45 on Tuesday.

Silver opened in London at \$8.525 an ounce, up a little over 2 cents on Tuesday's close.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per ounce):

London 413.75
Paris 410.00
Frankfurt 412.00
Zurich 413.75
Hong Kong 412.31

BRIEFS

NAIROBI, (AFP) — Somalia approached the World Bank and several United States oil companies over possible exploration of oil in the country; Mogadishu monitored here Wednesday.

Reported: A Somali delegation led by Minister Ahmad Mahmood Farah returned Mogadishu Tuesday after holding talks with the officials of the organizations in the United States, the radio said.

LONDON, (AFP) — The British industry is calling for dumping duties on shipments of steel medium sections to Britain by the Tokyo Steel Company, according to the magazine *Metal Bulletin* here. "Indignation and incomprehension" were mounting the market over reports that a further shipment of 13,000 tons from this source expected to arrive in October.

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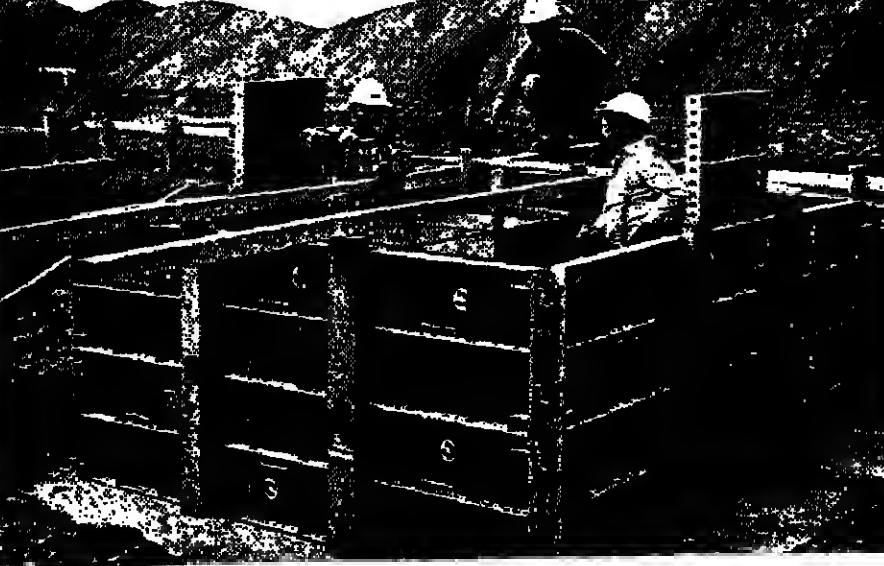
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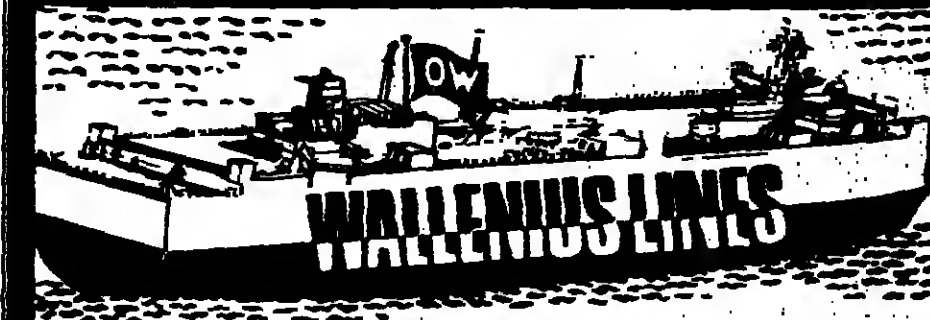
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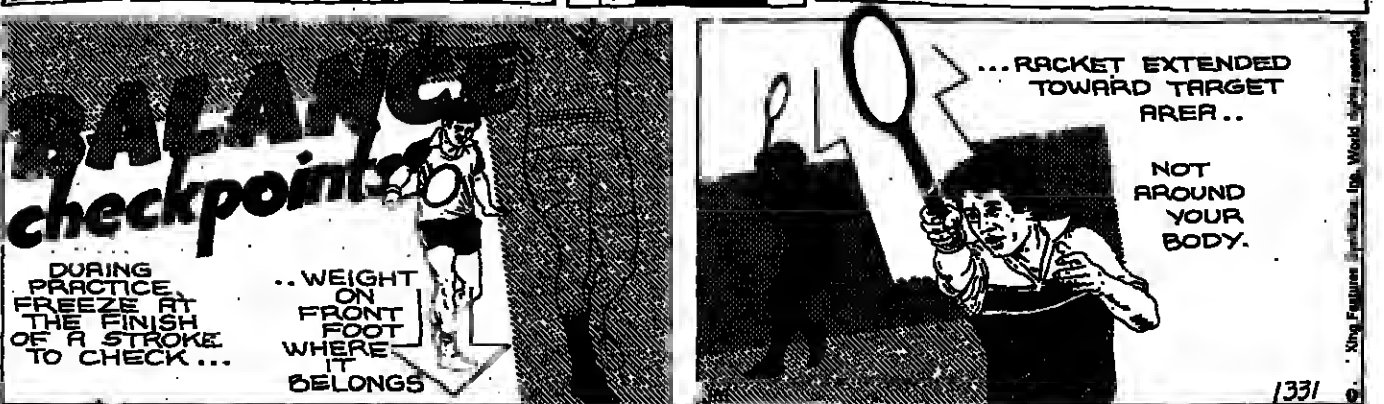
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"I DON'T KNOW WHY, BUT EVERYBODY ASKS ME IF HE'S PASSIN' OUT CIGARS."

[illegible]

CRYPTOQUOTES
EY SEP KM NTPST JM JT
YJAQX AKMYA RJT MCJX KT
IYU CKQK TPPT. - XKUUKME
ZAPGYAI
Yesterday's Cryptoquote: FRIENDSHIP IS LIKE MONEY
EASIER MADE THAN KEPT. -SAMUEL JOHNSON

They say some people are born under a lucky star and everything they touch turns to gold, even when they don't know what they're doing. True, there are some citizens of this world whom a merciful providence seems to always shield from disaster. In fact, I've met lots of bridge players who fall into this category.

But Sylvia, most members contended, was in a class by

mond on the king of hearts. She was heard to gasp at this point, but it was too late to retract the play.

Sylvia next led a trump. East cashed his A-10 but then, with only hearts left, had to return one into dummy's K-J. This allowed Sylvia to score two diamonds and thus make the contract.

Would you call this just luck?

Problems with children and loved ones can impede concentration. Toward nighttime, a last-minute career breakthrough pleases you.


CANCER
(June 21 to July 22) ☿♊

Putting all the pieces together regarding a travel or school plan eludes you until after dark. Romance is a likely possibility.


LEO
(July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌♊

Financial complications trouble you most of the day.


but keep trying, for you'll be able to open the right doors with persistence.

VIRGO 
(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)


If you snap out at a close tie, be willing to forgive and forget, for the nighttime hours bring improved communications.

LIBRA 
(Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)


Undoubtedly, you'll have some trying work moments, but the day ends on a positive note, with new opportunities within your grasp.


SCORPIO 
(Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)


Be straightforward with loved ones, as mix-ups in communications could occur because you have kept too much to yourself.

SAGITTARIUS 
(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

After putting up with others' displays of temperament, you'll enjoy the after-dinner hours, when you'll have time for your own interests.

CAPRICORN
(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) 
A higher-up seems preoccupied or has no time to listen to your proposals, yet happy social moments brighten the late evening.

AQUARIUS
(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) 
It's a poor time to seek advice about legal or financial matters. Still, new money-making chances will come before day's end.

PISCES
(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) 
Bosses need to be handled with tact and matters of credit are under a cloud. Good news from afar, though, is cause for celebration.

A black and white photograph of a marching band in uniform, carrying rifles and playing brass instruments, marching in formation. The band members are wearing dark uniforms with light-colored hats and are marching in a line. The image is positioned at the bottom of the page, below the text about the 1918 influenza pandemic.

MRS. PAUL HILLA
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wedding ring in 1979 and found
it again while hoeing her
garden on June 6, 1981
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PAGE 12

To meet again

Shultz, Gromyko fail to reach agreement

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 29 (AP) — United States Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met for three hours Tuesday, but a senior U.S. official said they did not reach agreement on resolving any of the many problems between the two countries. They scheduled another meeting for Monday, however.

A senior American official characterized the meeting as "serious, non-polemical" and said the two leaders "got along all right." "They were two serious people talking about serious subjects," said the official who briefed reporters on the understanding that would not be identified. "No agreements were reached, other than to meet again next week for further discussions," he added. He said they agreed to meet again Monday and would follow up on Tuesday's talks, as well as to take up subjects not yet discussed.

He said Shultz reported immediately to President Ronald Reagan by telephone after

the meeting, and that Gromyko indicated he would report to his superiors in Moscow prior to the next meeting, which will be held at the Soviet mission to the United Nations.

The senior official said the two leaders devoted a significant portion of their time of reviewing the arms control negotiations under way in Geneva, specifically the so-called START talks on strategic nuclear arms and the talks aimed at controlling medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

He said Gromyko raised the subject of arms control, but that Shultz introduced many of the other subjects they discussed, including the Soviet role in Poland, Afghanistan and Cambodia — all spots where Washington is insisting on a change in Soviet policy in exchange for improved relations.

He said they also discussed human rights issues in the context of the Helsinki accords that committed the signatory nations, including the Soviet Union, to uphold human rights. He said this was a major concern of Shultz in the talks and that he gave Gromyko a list of Soviet dissidents that Washington wants Moscow to allow to emigrate to the West.

He said they discussed chemical and biological warfare questions. He said both leaders offered the other his characterization of the state of U.S.-Soviet relations, but declined to say what those were. He did not go into detail on any of the subjects discussed. But he told reporters "you can assume that the secretary would be saying about two subjects," referring to Poland and Cambodia.

He said they did not discuss Soviet proposals for a summit conference, the Mideast situation, or U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union, including the pipeline sanctions. He said these subjects might come up at Monday's meeting.

Photos upset British queen

LONDON, Sept. 29 (AP) — The publication in a newspaper Wednesday of photos of Queen Elizabeth II in bed after the birth of her last son was greeted with "dismay and disdain," by a Buckingham Palace spokesman.

The Sun said the six photographs it printed were taken by the queen's husband Prince Philip and her daughter Princess Anne in 1964 shortly after she gave birth to Prince Edward.

The Sun said the photographs later were stolen from Philip's album. It said they were due to be published in the West German Magazine Bunte on Thursday.

The Sun described three of the photographs as showing the queen, who was then aged 37, wearing a pink bed jacket, surrounded by her family in her private bedroom. One showed her holding Edward while Philip, Prince Charles and her second son Prince Andrew look on.

The Sun said two of the photos, showing Prince Charles holding two large fish, and Prince Philip bare-chested in swimming trunks, were taken on a family vacation in Australia after Edward's birth.

The Sun quoted the queen's press secretary Michael Shea as saying: "Our understanding is that the pictures were stolen. But no one knows who did it." Johannes Gewiss, London editor of Bunte, was quoted as saying: "I have no idea where the pictures came from."

Burmese rebels attack policemen

RANGOON, Burma, Sept. 29 (AP) — Five Karen rebels in a truck staged a grenade attack on a radio station and police station Tuesday night, killing two policemen and injuring several guards and bystanders, officials reported Wednesday. Government troops later cornered the rebels, and in an ensuing fight two were killed and three captured, officials said.

The officials said it was the first bombing incident in Rangoon in seven years and the only known attack by the Karen National Union, one of several minority groups fighting for autonomy from the central government. Following the fight, troops found an M72 grenade launcher, two AK47 rifles and seven grenades, officials said.



FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS: Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko (left) and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met Tuesday at Shultz' U.N. Plaza Hotel headquarters near the United Nations.

Sunken in 1545 Giant cradle to lift ship

PORTSMOUTH, England, Sept. 29 (AP) — A giant 125-ton steel cradle was lowered onto the seabed off Portsmouth early Wednesday morning to prepare for the lifting of Henry VIII's flagship, *The Mary Rose*, which sank in battle against the French in 1545.

The next stage of the watery feat — described as the biggest archaeological project in Britain this century — was scheduled to begin within 48 hours as a team of 60 divers, engineers and other experts lift the remains of the 91-gun Tudor ship onto the cradle.

The final lift to the surface, watched by Prince Charles, patron of the venture, is scheduled Oct. 10. If it succeeds, the hull will be drydocked in Portsmouth next to Adm. Nelson's flagship *HMS Victory*. It will be fully restored and put in a special maritime museum with its 17,000 artefacts, giving a fascinating glimpse of a mariner's life in the 16th century.

As storms subsided in the solent, a crane delicately lowered the massive cradle 45 feet onto the seabed.

"Everyone is very tired out enormously relieved we have been able to get it down there," said spokesman Arthur Rogers of the Mary Rose Trust, formed to raise money for the 4-million-pound (\$6.8 million)

operation. There had been fears the project would have to be postponed because of the weather.

The cradle, covered with air bags, was dropped 15 feet away from the surviving starboard portion of *The Mary Rose* hull. The next stage is to jack up the lifting frame built under the silt-lined hull, which has been undisturbed for 437 years.

Cables from the giant floating crane Tog Mor will then lift the ship and lower it onto the 117-by-49 foot cradle. The steel frame will then be raised to the surface and towed ashore. "It's a very complex exercise but everybody is very confident," said Rogers.

"If the weather holds, *The Mary Rose* could move today for the first time since she sank," Prince Charles has made nine dives to the wreck. "I am sure he shares our delight," said Rogers.

The 130-foot ship sank in full view of King Henry VIII — nobody knows exactly how — with a crew of some 700 on board. Fewer than 40 survive.

Discovered in 1967 by maritime archaeologists, the ship has already yielded hundreds of bows, arrows, guns and other weapons, Tudor navigation and medical equipment, musical instruments, clothing, tableware, books and coins.

Thatcher, Indira hold talks

NEW DELHI, Sept. 29 (AP) — Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Indira Gandhi of India discussed the world situation, including the Middle East, and trade in a meeting Wednesday at the end of the British leader's visit to Asia.

Mrs. Thatcher described her overnight pause in India on her way back to London as "a very brief but very worthwhile," adding "it is always worthwhile to talk to Mrs. Gandhi." "We had a lot of news to exchange," Mrs. Thatcher told reporters. "As you know, I have been on a tour of Japan and China and Hong Kong, and I wanted to hear from Mrs. Gandhi about her experiences in the United States and the Soviet Union."

Mrs. Gandhi met in Washington with U.S. President Ronald Reagan at the end of July and met last week with Soviet leaders in Moscow as Mrs. Thatcher visited Peking. The two leaders met for a 75-minute "working breakfast" and Mrs. Gandhi accompanied Mrs. Thatcher on the short drive to the airport.

Asked at the airport about the results of her talks with Chinese leaders on the future of Hong Kong, Mrs. Thatcher reminded a reporter the two countries issued a communiqué saying they would enter into discussions on the subject.

Such negotiations, she continued, are "the right way to go about matters if there is any difference of view. But we have a common aim, the continued stability and prosperity of Hong Kong."

The "difference of view" apparently arose over China's statement that recovery of "the sovereignty of the whole region of Hong Kong is unequivocal and known to all." Mrs. Thatcher has said Britain recognizes the validity of treaties signed by pre-communist Chinese governments ceding Hong Kong

island and the Kowloon peninsula "in perpetuity" to Britain.

The British Prime Minister told reporters she and Mrs. Gandhi "also discussed one or two bilateral trading matters which are going on very well," including cooperation in establishing a steel plants. She expressed delight that British firms will sign a contract Thursday to build a 1,000 megawatt super thermal power station at Rihand, India. The British consortium is led by Northern Engineering Industries Ltd. Mrs. Gandhi did not comment on the meeting.

Yugoslav kids imitate Tarzan, break bones

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 29 (AP) — Old Tarzan movies have led to a large increase in broken bones among Yugoslav children imitating the king of the jungle.

The Belgrade newspaper *Politika* quoted a leading orthopedist as saying the number of broken limbs and other injuries was up by 15 percent last month.

"We have to realize that the school year has just started and that a slight increase in such injuries is customary for this period. But this increase now is really not in line with the usual rate," Dr. Gleb Neljidi told the paper. *Politika* blamed the rise on the screening of old Tarzan movies on Belgrade television every Sunday afternoon for over a month.

"In the past several weeks, trees have been crowded with children, rooftops have become their targets and everywhere one can hear cries imitating Tarzan, the king of the jungle," the paper said. "It seems children raised in an urban environment are a bit clumsy in imitating Tarzan," it added.

Soviets 'sowing discord'

Peking praises Delhi

PEKING, Sept. 29 (AP) — Communist China's leading newspaper has accused the Soviet Union of trying to sow discord between India and China.

The *People's Daily* on Tuesday praised India for distancing itself from the Soviet Union, diversifying its weapons supplies and seeking to improve ties with the United States and China.

It noted with satisfaction that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Moscow produced nothing substantial, and no new agreements on economic cooperation or on arms deals.

"In order to turn India with full force back onto the pro-Soviet line," it said, "the Soviet Union spared no efforts at the recent talks to sow discord between India and the United States and between India and China."

Since the mid-1950s, it said, the Soviet Union has been striving to place India within its orbit, "but as a big and independent Asian state, India cannot allow to have its own destiny manipulated by the superpowers."

For more than a year, it said, India has made readjustments in its foreign policy "naturally to the displeasure of Moscow." "Despite the trend of deviation from the Soviet Union in India's present foreign policy," it said, "India still maintains close links with Moscow economically and militarily."

During Mrs. Gandhi's recent visit to Moscow, it said, Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev reportedly condemned China and accused it of trying to dominate Asia.

The editorial said that India and the Soviet

Union apparently "agreed to disagree" on Afghanistan. For the first time, Mrs. Gandhi told a press conference she "wants Soviet troops to leave Afghanistan." Her host was not happy about this remark, which was deleted from the Tass news agency reports, said.

Only after visiting the United States, said, did Mrs. Gandhi decide to visit the Soviet Union, thus demonstrating that India can be as distant from Moscow as it wishes.

It said Mrs. Gandhi twice refused to go to Moscow in August to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Soviet-Indian peace and friendship treaty. She excused herself from attending celebrations in New Delhi, it said.

Indian speakers at the celebration drew only on economic and cultural cooperation with the Soviet Union, it said. Mrs. Gandhi said in a message that the Indian-Soviet treaty would not stand in the way of India taking an independent stand on major issues.

Israelis refused

Indonesian visa

JAKARTA, Sept. 29 (R) — Indonesia has refused visas to delegations from South Africa and Israel to attend a world natural parks congress here next month, the chairman of the organizing committee said Tuesday.

Some 500 environmentalists and national park managers from more than two dozen countries will attend the congress and a conference on international tropical forest conservation at the Indonesian resort island of Bali starting Oct. 11.

The Indonesian chairman of the organizing committee, Kadri Warpono, told Reuters the co-sponsors of the congress, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the Swiss-based World Wildlife Fund (WWF), have issued invitations to delegates from South Africa and Israel. But the government had let it be known no visas would be issued for them, he said. "It is a matter of government policy," he added.

Indonesia has no diplomatic relations with Israel or South Africa.

Labor to control bank

BLACKPOOL, Northwest England, Sept. 29 (AFP) — Tighter controls on British banks' and taxes to soak up their "super profits" will be introduced by a future Labor government, the party conference decided Wednesday.

Delegates rejected a motion for nationalizing the banks, and representatives of the bank staff unions fiercely opposed this motion at the conference. But they voted for tighter controls over the Bank of England and commercial banks, with particular reference to loans policy. A special tax will be imposed on "super profits," stemming from high interest rate policy.

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| GLOBAL WEATHER | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|----|-----|--------|
| | Min | Max | | Min | Max |
| Amsterdam | 10 | 50 | 18 | 64 | cloudy |
| Athens | 19 | 66 | 31 | 88 | clear |
| Bahrein | 30 | 86 | 35 | 95 | clear |
| Bangkok | 25 | 77 | 29 | 84 | cloudy |
| Beirut | 18 | 64 | 26 | 79 | cloudy |
| Belgrade | 16 | 61 | 24 | 75 | cloudy |
| Berlin | 8 | 46 | 18 | 64 | clear |
| Brussels | 12 | 54 | 22 | 71 | clear |
| Buenos Aires | 5 | 41 | 14 | 57 | clear |
| Cairo | 19 | 66 | 32 | 90 | clear |
| Caracas | 18 | 64 | 28 | 82 | cloudy |
| Chicago | 9 | 48 | 25 | 77 | clear |
| Copenhagen | 11 | 52 | 18 | 64 | cloudy |
| Dublin | 9 | 48 | 16 | 61 | clear |
| Frankfurt | 9 | 48 | 22 | 72 | clear |
| Geneva | 7 | 45 | 20 | 68 | clear |
| Helsinki | 9 | 48 | 11 | 52 | cloudy |
| Hong Kong | 23 | 73 | 25 | 77 | rain |
| Jakarta | 23 | 73 | 33 | 91 | cloudy |
| Kuala Lumpur | 23 | 73 | 31 | 88 | rain |
| London | 13 | 55 | 16 | 61 | rain |
| Los Angeles | 19 | 65 | 23 | 73 | clear |
| Madrid | 7 | 45 | 23 | 73 | rain |
| Manila | 25 | 77 | 33 | 91 | clear |
| Mexico City | 12 | 54 | 27 | 80 | clear |
| Miami | 25 | 77 | 29 | 84 | clear |
| Montreal | 12 | 54 | 17 | 63 | cloudy |
| Moscow | 6 | 43 | 10 | 50 | cloudy |
| New Delhi | 21 | 70 | 36 | 97 | clear |
| New York | 18 | 64 | 25 | 77 | rain |
| Ozlo | 11 | 52 | 14 | 57 | rain |
| Paris | 13 | 55 | 21 | 70 | cloudy |
| Peking | 10 | 50 | 26 | 79 | clear |
| Rio de Janeiro | 18 | 64 | 33 | 91 | cloudy |
| Roma | 17 | 63 | 26 | 79 | cloudy |
| San Francisco | 12 | 54 | 19 | 65 | clear |
| Seoul | 14 | 57 | 24 | 75 | clear |
| Singapore | 25 | 77 | 32 | 90 | rain |
| Stockholm | 11 | 52 | 14 | 57 | cloudy |
| Sydney | 12 | 54 | 22 | 72 | cloudy |
| Taipei | 22 | 72 | 28 | 82 | clear |
| Tokyo | 20 | 68 | 24 | 75 | cloudy |
| Toronto | 13 | 55 | 18 | 64 | cloudy |
| Vancouver | 11 | 52 | 16 | 61 | cloudy |
| Vienna | 15 | 59 | 19 | 66 | cloudy |

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